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President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Since the convening of Congress one year ago, the nation has undergone a prostration in business and industries such as has not been witnessed for many years. Speculation as to the causes for this prostration might be indulged in without profit, because as many theories would be advanced as there would be independent writers, who express their own views bearing upon the subject, without indulging in theories as to the cause of this prostration; therefore, I will call your attention only to the fact, and to some questions as to which, it would seem, there should be no disagreement.

During this prostration two essential elements of prosperity have been most abundant—labor and capital. Both have been largely unemployed. Where security has been undoubted, capital has been attainable at moderate rates. Where labor has been wanted, it has been found in abundance at cheap rates, compared with what of the necessaries and comforts of life could be purchased with the wages demanded. Two great elements of prosperity, therefore, have not been denied us. A third might be added. Our soil and climate are unequalled within the limits of any contiguous territory under one nationality, for its varieties of products to feed and clothe a people, and in the amount of surplus to feed less favored people. Therefore, with these facts in view, it seems to me that wise statesmanship at this session of Congress would dictate ignoring the past, directing in the proper channels the great elements of prosperity. The debt abroad is the only element that can with always a sound currency enter into our affairs to cause any continued depression in the industries and prosperity of our people.

OUR CURRENCY.

A great conflict for national existence made necessary for temporary purposes the raising of large sums of money, from whatever source attainable. It made it necessary in the wisdom of Congress—and I don't doubt their wisdom regarding the necessity of the times—to devise a system of national currency, which it proved to be impossible to keep on a par with the recognized currency of the civilized world. This begot a spirit of speculation, involving an extravagance and luxury not required for the happiness or prosperity of a people, and involving both directly and indirectly foreign indebtedness. The currency being of fluctuating value, and therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money, became the subject of speculation in itself. These two causes have involved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin, and according to the bond agreed upon when the debt was contracted, in gold or its equivalent. The good faith of the Government cannot be violated toward creditors without national disgrace.

Our commerce should be encouraged, the American ship building and carrying capacity increased, and foreign markets sought for the products of our soil and manufactures, to the end that we may be able to pay these debts where a market can be created for the sale of our products, either of the soil, mine or manufactory. A new means is discovered of utilizing our idle capital and labor to the advantage of the whole people, but in my judgment, the first step towards this object is to secure a currency good wherever civilization reigns, one which, if it becomes superabundant with one people, will find a market with some other, a currency which has as its basis the labor necessary to produce it, and which will give its value.

GOLD AND SILVER

are now the recognized mediums of exchange the civilized world over, and to this we should return with the least practicable delay. In view of the pledge of the American Congress when our present legal tender system was adopted and debt contracted, there should be no delay—certainly no unnecessary delay—in fixing by legislation the method by which we will return to specie. To the accomplishment of this end I invite your special attention. I believe

THERE CAN BE NO PROSPEROUS AND PERMANENT REVIVAL

of business and industries, until a policy is adopted, with legislation to carry it out, looking to return to specie basis. It is easy to conceive that the debtor and speculative basis may think it of value to them to make so-called money abundant, until they can throw a portion of their burdens upon others, but even they I believe would be disappointed in the result, if a course should be pursued which will keep in doubt the value of the legal tender medium of exchange. A revival of the productive interest needed by all, none more than the holders of poperty of whatever sort, debts to liquidate, but admitting but these two classes of citizens are to be benefitted by expansion, would it be honest to give it? Would not general loss be too great to justify such relief? Would it not be just as honest and prudent to authorize each debtor to issue his own legal tenders to the extent of his liabilities? Than to do this would it not be safer for fear of overissue by unscrupulous creditors to say that all debts are obliterated in the United States, and now we commence anew, each possessing all he has at the time, free from encumbrance. These propositions are too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking people.

EVERY DELAY IN PREPARATION,

for final resumption, partakes of this dishonesty, and is only less in degree, as the prop is held out to the convenient season which will at last arrive for the good work of redeeming our pledges to commence. It will never come, in my opinion, except by action, by Congress or by National disasters, which will destroy for a time at least the credit of individuals and the State at large, and a sound currency must be reached, or total bankruptcy of the credit of the nation and of individuals.

I believe it is in the power of Congress at this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive all the industries, start us on a career of prosperity to last for many years, and to save the credit of the nation and of the people. Steps toward the return to a specie basis are the great requisites for this trouble, and to that end there are others which I may touch upon hereafter. A nation dealing in a currency below that of specie in value labors under two great disadvantages: First, having no use for the world's acknowledged medium of exchange—gold and silver. These are driven out of the country, because there are mediums of exchange in use of a fluctuating value; for after all it is only just what it will purchase of gold and silver metals, having an intrinsic value just in proportion to the honest labor it takes to produce them. A large margin must be allowed for profit by the manufacturer and producer. It is months from the date of production to the date of realization; interest upon capital must be charged, and risk of fluctuation in the value of that which is to be received in payment added; hence high prices acting as a protection to the foreign producer, who receives nothing in exchange for the product of his skill and labor except a currency good at a stable value the world over. It seems to me that nothing is clearer than that the greater part of the burden of existing prostration for the want of a sound financial system falls upon the workingman, who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the salaried man, who superintends and conducts the business. The burden falls upon them in two ways: By the deprivation of employment, and the depressed purchasing power of their salaries. It is the duty of Congress to devise the method of correcting the evils which are acknowledged to exist, and not mine; but I will venture to suggest two or three things which seem to me as absolutely necessary, to a return to specie payments. The first great requisite in a return to prosperity, the legal tender clause to the law authorizing the issue of currency by the national government should be repealed, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after a day fixed in the repealing act, not to apply however to payments of salaries by the government, or for other expenses now provided by law, to be paid in currency in the interval, pending between the repeal and final resumption. Provision should be made by which the Secretary of the Treasury can obtain gold as it may become necessary from time to time, from the date when specie resumption commences. To this might, and should be added a revenue sufficient in excess of expenses to insure an accumulation of gold in the Treasury to sustain redemption. I commend this subject to your careful consideration, believing that a favorable solution is attainable, and that if reached by this Congress that the present and the future generations will ever gratefully remember it as their deliverer from a thraldom of evil and disgrace. With resumption, free banking may be authorized with safety, giving full protection to bill-holders, which they have under the existing laws. Indeed I would regard free banking as essential. It would give proper elasticity to the currency as more currency should be required for the transaction of legitimate business; new banks would be started, and in turn banks would wind up their business, when it was found that there was a superabundance of currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required for the transaction of the business of the country. It is unsafe to leave the settlement of this question to Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury or the Executive Congress should make the regulations under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized. Such importance do I attach to this subject, and so earnestly do I commend it to your attention, that I give it prominence by introducing it at the beginning of this message.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER POWERS.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers. The correspondence submitted herewith between this Government and its diplomatic representatives of other countries shows a satisfactory condition of all questions between the United States and most of those countries, and with few exceptions, to which reference is hereafter made, the absence of any points of difference to be adjusted.

The notice directed by the resolution of Congress of June 17, 1874, to be given to terminate the Convention of July 17, 1858, between the United States and Belgium, has been given, and the treaty will accordingly terminate on the first day of July, 1875. This Convention secured to certain Belgian vessels entering the ports of the United States, exceptional privileges which are not accorded to our own vessels. Other features of the convention have proved satisfactory, and have tended to the cultivation of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse and friendly relations between the two countries. I hope that the negotiations which have been invited will result in the celebration of another treaty, which may tend to the interest of both countries. Our relations with China continue to be friendly. During the past year the fear of hostilities between China and Japan, growing out of the landing of an armed force upon the Island of Formosa by the latter, has occasioned uneasiness. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the difficulties arising from this cause will be adjusted and that the advance of civilization in these Empires may not be retarded by a state of war. In consequence of the part taken by certain citizens of the United States in this expedition, our representatives in those countries,

I have been instructed to impress upon the government of China and Japan the firm intention of the country to maintain strict neutrality in the event of hostilities, and carefully prevent any infraction of law on the part of our citizens.

In connection with this subject I call the attention of Congress to a generally conceded fact that the great proportion of Chinese immigrants who come to our shores do not come voluntarily to make their homes with us, and their labor productive of general prosperity, but come under contract with head men who own them almost absolutely. In a worse form does this apply to Chinese women. Hardly a perceptible percentage of them perform any honorable labor, but they are brought for shameful purposes to the disgrace of the communities where settled, and to the great demoralization of the youth of those localities. If this evil practice can be legislated against it will be my pleasure as well as duty to enforce any regulation to secure so desirable an end.

It is hoped that the negotiations between the Government of Japan and the treaty powers looking to a further opening of the empire and to the removal of various restrictions upon trade and travel, may soon produce the results desired, which cannot fail to inure to the benefit of all parties.

Having on previous occasions submitted to the consideration of Congress the propriety of the release of the Japanese Government from the further payment of indemnity under the Convention of Oct. 22d, 1864, and as no action had been taken therein it became my duty to regard the obligations of the Convention as in full force, and as the other powers interested have received their portion of the indemnity in full, the Minister of the United States in Japan has, in behalf of this Government, received the remainder of the amount due to the United States under the Convention of Simonseky. I submit the propropriety of applying the income of a part, if not the whole of this fund to the education in the Japanese language of a number of young men, to be under obligations to serve the Government for a specified time as interpreters at the Legation and the Consulates in Japan; a limited number of Japanese youths at the same time to be educated in our own vernacular, and a mutual benefit should result to both Governments. The importance of having our own citizens, competent and familiar with the language of Japan, to act as interpreters and in other capacities connected with the Legation and Consulates in that country, cannot readily be overestimated.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The amount awarded to the Government of Great Britain by the Mixed Commission organized under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington in the settlement of the claims of British subjects arising from acts committed between April 18 h, 1841, and April 9th, 1865, became payable under the terms of the treaty within the past year, and was paid upon the 21st day of September, 1874. In this connection I renew my recommendation made at the opening of the last session of Congress, that

A SPECIAL COURT

be created to hear and determine all claims of aliens against the United States, arising from acts committed against their persons or property, during the insurrection. It appears equitable that opportunity should be offered to citizens of other States to present their claims as well as to those of British subjects, whose claims were not admissable under the late Commission, to the early decision of some competent tribunal. To this end I recommend the necessary legislation to organize a court to dispose of those claims of aliens of the nature referred to in an equitable and satisfactory manner, and to relieve Congress and the Departments from the consideration of these questions.

The legislation necessary to extend to the

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND,

certain articles of the Treaty of Washington of the eighth day of May, 1871, having had a protocal to that effect, was signed in behalf of the United States and of Great Britain on the 28th of May last, and was duly proclaimed on the following day.

I submit herewith a copy of the report of the Commissioner appointed under the act of March 19th, 1872, for

SURVEYING AND MARKING THE BOUNDARY

between the United States and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and I am happy to submit that the field work of the Commission has been completed and the entire line, from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, has been run and marked upon the surface of the earth. It is believed that the amount remaining unexpended of the appropriation made at last session of Congress will be sufficient to complete the office work. I recommend that the authority of Congress be given for the use of the unexpended balance of the appropriation in the completion of the work of the Commission in making the report and printing the necessary map.

The court known as the

COURT OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS,

created by an act of Congress at the last session, has organized and commenced its work, and it is to be hoped that the claims admissable under the provisions of the act may be speedily ascertained and paid. It has been advisable to exercise the discretion conferred upon the Executive at the last session, by accepting the conditions required by the Government of Turkey for the privilege of allowing citizens of the United States to hold real estate in the former country, and by assenting to a certain change in the jurisdiction of the courts of the latter. A copy of the proclamation upon these subjects is herewith communicated. There has been no material change in our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, which were formerly under the dominion of Spain. Marauding on the frontiers between Mexico and Texas still frequently takes place, despite the vigilance of the civil and military authorities in that quarter. The difficulty of

CHECKING SUCH TRESPASSES

along the course of a river of such length as the Rio Grande, and so often fordable, is obvious. It is hoped that the efforts of this government will be seconded by those of Mexico, to the effectual suppression of acts of wrong.

From a report upon the condition of the business before the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, made by the agent on the part of the United States, and dated October 28, 1874, it appears that of the 1,017 claims filed on the part of citizens of the United States, 488 had been finally decided and 75 were in the hands of the Umpire, leaving 462 to be disposed of; and of the 998 claims filed against the United States, 726 had been finally decided, one was before the Umpire, and 271 remained to be disposed of. Since the date of such report, other claims have been disposed of, reducing somewhat the number still pending, and others have been passed upon by the arbitrators.

It has become apparent, in view of these figures and of the fact that the work devolving on the Umpire is particularly laborious, that the Commission would be unable to dispose of the entire number of claims pending prior to the first day of February, 1875, the date fixed for its expiration. Negotiations are pending looking to the securing of the results of the decisions which have been reached and to a further extension of the Commission for a limited time, which, it is confidently hoped, will suffice to bring all the business now before it to a final close.

The strife in

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

is to be deplored, both on account of the parties thereto, and from the probable effects on the interests of those engaged in trade to that quarter, of whom the United States are among the principal, and, so far as I am aware, there has been no violation of our neutrality rights, which as well as in that respect, it shall be my endeavor to maintain and observe.

It is with regret I announce that no further payment has been received from the Government of Venezuela on account of awards in favor of citizens of the United States. Hopes have been entertained that if the Republic could escape both foreign and civil war for a few years, its great natural resources would enable it to honor its obligations. Though it is now understood to be at peace with other countries, a serious insurrection is reported to be in progress in an important region of that Republic. This may be taken advantage of as another reason to delay the payment of the dues of our citizens.

CUBA.

The deplorable strife in Cuba continues without any marked change in the relative advantages of the contending forces. The insurrection continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. Six years of strife gives the insurrection a significance which cannot be overlooked. Its duration and the tenacity of its adherents, together with the absence of the manifested power of suppression on the part of Spain, cannot be controverted, and may make some positive steps on the part of other powers a matter of self-necessity. I had confidently hoped at this time to be able to announce the arrangement of some of the important questions between this Government and that of Spain, but the negotiations have been protracted. The unhappy intestine dissensions of Spain command our profound sympathy, and must be accepted as, perhaps, a cause of some discussion. An early settlement, in part at least, of the questions between the Governments is hoped. In the meantime, awaiting the results of immediately pending negotiations, I defer a further and fuller communication on the subject of the relations of this country and Spain. I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of the existing laws with reference to expatriation.

EXPATRIATION.

The election of nationality formerly amid conflicting opinions and decisions, it was difficult to exactly determine how far the doctrine of perpetual allegiance was applicable to citizens of the United States. Congress by the act of the 27th of July, 1868, asserted the abstract right of expatriation as a fundamental principle of this Government. Notwithstanding such an assertion and the necessity of frequent application of the principle, no legislation has been had defining what acts or formalities shall look to expatriation, or when a citizen shall be deemed to have been renounced, or to have lost his citizenship. The importance of such definition is obvious. The representatives of the United States in foreign countries are continually called upon to lend their aid and their protection of the United States to persons, concerning the good faith or the reality of whose citizenship, there is at least great question. In some cases the provisions of the treaties furnish some guide, in others it seems to be left to the persons claiming the benefit of citizenship, while living in a foreign country, contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of a citizen of the United States, and without intention at any time to return and undertake those duties to use the claims of citizenship of the United States simply as a shield from the performance of the obligations as a citizen elsewhere, the status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country, of American women who have married aliens, of American citizens residing abroad, where such question is not regulated by treaty, are all sources of frequent difficulty and discussion. Legislation on these and similar questions, and particularly defining when, and under what circumstance expatriation can be accomplished, or if to be presumed is especially needed. In this connection I earnestly call the attention of Congress to the difficulties arising from fraudulent naturalization. The United States wisely, freely, and liberally offers its citizenship to all who may come in good faith to reside within its limits, on their complying with certain prescribed, reasonable and simple formalities, and the condition among the highest duties of the government is that to afford a firm

EFFICIENT AND EQUAL PROTECTION

To all its citizens, whether native born or naturalized. Care should be taken that a right carrying with it such support of the government should not be fraudulently obtained, and should be bestowed only upon full proof of a compliance with the law, and frequent instances of illegal and fraudulent naturalization, and of unauthorized use of certificates, thus improperly obtained, in some cases, the fraudulent character of the naturalization has appeared upon the face of the certificate itself. In others, examination discloses that the holder has not complied with the law; and in others, certificates have been obtained, where the persons holding them were not only not entitled to be naturalized, but had not even been within the United States at the time of the

PRETENDED NATURALIZATION.

Instances of each of these classes of frauds are discovered at our legations, where the certificates of naturalization are presented, either for the purpose of obtaining passports or in demanding the protection of the legation. When the fraud is plain on the face of such certificates, they are taken up by the representative of the Government and forwarded to the Department of State. But even the record of the court in which the fraudulent naturalization occurred, remains, and duplicate certificates are readily obtainable. Upon the presentation of these for the issue of passports or demanding protection of the Government, the fraud sometimes escapes notice, and such certificates are not unfrequently used in transactions of business, to the deception and injury of innocent parties. Without placing any additional obstacle in the way of all of citizenship by the worthy and well-intentioned foreigner who comes in to cast his lot with us, I earnestly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization and to secure the ready cancellation of the record of every naturalization made in fraud.

Since my last annual message, the exchange had been made of the ratification of treaties of

EXTRADITION WITH BELGIUM,

Ecuador, Peru and San Salvador; also of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Peru, and one of commerce and consular privilege with San Salvador, all of which have been duly reported, as also declaration with Russia with reference to trade.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which by law is made directly to Congress, and forms no part of this message, will show the

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

of the Government for the last fiscal year, the amount received from each source of revenue and the amount paid out for each of the departments of the Government. It will be observed from this report that the amount of receipts over the expenditures has been but $1,-234,488 230, for the fiscal year ending June 10th, 1874, and that for the current fiscal year the estimated receipts over expenditures will not much exceed nine millions of dollars.

In view of the large national debt existing and the obligation to add one per cent. per annum to the sinking fund, a sum amounting now to over $44,000,000 per annum. I submit

WHETHER REVENUES SHOULD NOT BE INCREASED

or expenditures diminished, to reach this amount of surplus. Not to provide for the sinking fund, is a partial failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the government.

At the last session of Congress, a very considerable reduction was made in the rates of taxation and in the number of articles submitted to taxation, the question may well be asked, whether, or not in some instances unwisely. In connection with this subject too, I venture the opinion that the means of collecting the revenue, especially from imports, have been so embarrassed by legislation, as to make it questionable whether or not large amounts are not lost by

FAILURE TO COLLECT

to the loss of the treasury and to the prejudice of the interests of honest importers and tax payers.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report, favors legislation looking to specie payments, thus supporting the views previously expressed in this message. He also recommends

ECONOMY IN APPROPIATIONS,

and calls attention to the loss of revenue from repealing the tax on tea or coffee, without benefit to the consumer, recommends an increase of ten cents a gallon on whisky, and further, that no modification be made on the banking and currency bill, passed at the last session of Congress, unless the modification should become necessary by reason of the adoption of measures for returning to specie payments. In these recommendations I cordially join, and would suggest to Congress the propriety of

READJUSTING THE TARIFF,

so as to increase the revenue and at the same time decrease the number of articles upon which dues are levied. Those articles which enter into our manufactures and are not produced at home, it seems to me, should have been entered free. Those articles of manufacture which we produce a constituent part of, but do not produce the whole, that part which we do not produce should enter free.

Also, I will instance fine wool dyes, &c. These articles must be imported to form a part of the manufacture of the higher grades of woolen goods. Chemicals used as dyes, compounded in medicines and used in various ways in manufactures, comprises this class. The introduction free of dues of such wools as we do not produce, should stimulate the manufacture of goods requiring these of those which we do produce, and therefore would be a benefit to home production. There are many articles entering into home manufactures which we do not produce ourselves, the tariff upon which increases the cost of producing the manufactured articles, and corrections in this regard are in the direction of bringing labor and capital in harmony with each other, and of supplying one of the elements, property, so much needed.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War, herewith attached, and forming part of this message, gives all the information concerning operations, wants, and necessities of the army. It contains many suggestions and recommendations, which I recommend to your special attention. There is no class of Government employes that are harder worked, who perform their tasks more cheerfully and efficiently, and under circumstances of greater privations and hardships, than the soldiers. Legislation is required to render more efficient this branch of public service. All recommendations of the Secretary of War I recommend as judicious, and I specially commend to your attention the following: Consolidation of Government arsenals, the restoration of mileage to officers traveling under orders, the exemption of money received from sale of subsistence store from being covered into Treasury, the use of appropriations for purchase of subsistence stores without waiting for the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made, for additional appropriations, for the collection of torpedo material, for increased appropriations for the manufacture of arms; for relieving the various States from indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion, for decreasing officers from the rolls of the army without trial, for the offense of drawing pay more than once for same period; for the discouragement of the plan to pay soldiers by checks, and for the establishment of a professorship of rhetoric and English literature at West Point

THE REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS

are obvious, and are set forth sufficiently in the report attached. I also recommend that the status of the staff corps of the army be fixed, where this has not already been done, so that promotions may be made and vacancies filled as they occur in each grade, when reduced below the number to be fixed by the necessity of such legislation. The number of vacancies in the Pay Department is below the number adequate to the performance of the duties required of them by law.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY

has been largely increased during the last year, under the impulse of the foreign complications, which threatened us at the commencement of the last session of Congress. Most of our wooden ships were put in condition for immediate service, and the repairs of our iron clads were pushed with utmost vigor. The result is that most of these are now in an effective state, and need only to be manned and put in commission to go at once into service. Some of the new sloops authorized by Congress are already in commission, and the remainder are launched and await machinery to enable them to take places as part of our effective force. Two iron torpedo ships have been completed during the last year, and four of our large double turreted iron-clads are now undergoing repairs. When these are finished, everything that is needful of our navy as now authorized, will be in condition for service, and with the advance in the science of

TORPEDO WARFARE,

the American Navy, comparatively small as it is, will be found at any time powerful enough for all purposes of a peaceful Nation.

Much has also been accomplished during the year in aid of science and to

INCREASE THE SUM OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

and further the interests of commerce and civilization. Extensive and much needed soundings have been made for hydrographic purposes, and the proper routes of ocean telegraphs and further surveys of the great Isthmus have been undertaken and completed, and two vessels of the navy are now employed, in conjunction with those of England, France, Germany and Russia, in observations connected with the transit of Venus, useful to the scientific work.

The estimates for this branch of the public service, do not differ materially from those of last year, the general support of the service being somewhat less, and, therefore, the improvements at the various stations rather larger than the corresponding estimate made a year ago. The regular maintenance and steady increase in the efficiency of this most important arm, in proportion to the growth of our national intercourse and interests, is recommended to the attention of Congress. The use of the navy during peace may be further utilized by a direct authorization of the employment of naval vessels in

SURVEYS OF PROPOSED NAVIGABLE WATERS

of nationalities on this continent, especially tributaries of the two great rivers of South America, the Orinoco and the Amazon. Nothing prevents, under existing laws, such exploration, except that expenditures must be made in such expeditions beyond those usually provided for in the appropriations. The field designated is unquestionably one of interest and one capable of large development of commercial interests as to the people reached, and to those who may establish relations with them.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE

entitled to exercise the right of franchise I regard as essential to general prosperity everywhere, especially so in republics, where both education and previous condition do not enter into account in giving suffrage.

Next to the public school

THE POSTOFFICE

is the great agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, thus increasing carrying of mails in more rapid ratio than the increase of receipts, is not alarming. The report of the Postmaster General, herewith attached, shows there was an increase of revenue in his Department in 1874 over the previous year of $1,047,411, and an increase of the cost of carrying the mails and paying employes, of $4,041,497.90. The report of the Postmaster General gives interesting statistics of his Department, and compared with corresponding statistics of a year ago, shows a growth in every branch of the Department.

A POSTAL CONVENTION

has been concluded with New South Wales; an exchange of postal cards established with Switzerland, and negotiations pending for several years past with France terminated in a convention with that country, which went into effect last August. An International Postal Congress was convened in Berne, Switzerland, in which the United States was represented by an officer of the Postoffice Department of much experience and of equal capacity for the position. A convention for the establishment of an International Postal Union was agreed upon by the delegates of the countries represented, subject to the approval of the proper authorities of those countries.

I respectfully direct your attention to the report of the Postmaster General, and to his suggestions in regard to an equitable adjustment of the question of compensation to Railroads for carrying the mails.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS

Your attention will be drawn to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last, the Governor of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in suppressing domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. F. Penn, stating that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble and drive from power the usurpers, as he designated the officers of the State Government. On the next day I issued my proclamation,

I COMMANDED THE INSURGENTS TO DISPERSE

within five days from the date thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Troops were taken by me to support the existing and recognized state government, but before the expiration of the five days, the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties. Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana had been the only government in that State for nearly two years, that it has been tacitly acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose,

TO PREVENT ITS OVERTHROW,

by an armed mob, under pretense of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that an account of the frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed and it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen, but from the best sources of information at my command, I have always believed that the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 13, 1873, that in the event of no action by Congress,

I MUST CONTINUE TO RECOGNIZE

the government heretofore recognized by me. I regret that in the preparations for the late election a decided indication appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination by acts of violence and intimidation to deprive citizens of the freedom of the ballot because of their political opinions. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance. White leagues and other societies were formed. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations. Military drills with menacing demonstrations were held, and with all these

MURDERS ENOUGH

were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these intolerant and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they acted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorselessly executed by those by whom made. I understand that

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

to the Constitution was made to prevent this like state of things, and the act of May 31, 1870, with amendments, was passed to enforce its provisions, the object of this being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote, and to protect them in the free enjoyment of that right enjoined by the Constitution, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said act had been committed, and that a wide-spread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to proceed against the offenders and troops were stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their official duties.

COMPLAINTS ARE MADE

of this interference by Federal authority, but, if such amendment and act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, force or effect, and the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement is

WORSE THAN A MOCKERY,

and little better than a crime. Possibly, Congress may find it due to truth and justice to ascertain, by means of a committee, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion.

The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the time of the election were 4 082. This embraces the garrisons of all the forts, from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

ANOTHER TROUBLE

has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the Constitution of that State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress, the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides, in effect, that before any amendment proposed to this Constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive assemblies and then submitted and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Governor convened an

EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

of the State, which on the 18th of the same month, passed an act providing for a convention to frame a new constitution. Pursuant to this act, and at an election held on the 30th of June, 1874, the convention was approved and delegates chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of last July and formed a new constitution, the schedule of which provided for the election of an entire new set of State officers, in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and according to the election returns was

APPROVED OR BY A LARGE MAJORITY

of those qualified to vote thereon, and persons were elected to fill all of the State, county, and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872, for the term of four years, turned over his office to the Governor chosen up for the new Constitution, whereupon he, Lieutenant Governor, was elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings, by which the new Constitution was made and a new set of officers elected, were unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me, as provided in section 4 article 4 of the Constitution, to protect the State against

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

As Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of those who, from their official capacity, must be used in such interposition, and to all or those who must bear, and unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference becomes a crime with the law to support it thus undermined with as a tearing. I desire, therefore, that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and absolute.

I invite the attention, not of Congress, but of the people of the United States, to the causes and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to

MAGNIFY WRONGS AND OUTRAGES

and on the other side to believe them, or justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what is wrong, and to rebuking and aiding

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY DEC. 10, 1874

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SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Prior to the recent elections, any facts published which tended to show that the White League Democracy of the Southern States were endeavoring to frighten the colored people and prevent them from voting, were pronounced canards, manufactured for electioneering purposes. This charge cannot now be brought against such facts, and just how Northern Democrats can dispose of the following extract from the Tuscaloosa *Blade*, a red-hot Democratic paper, remains to be seen;

The State of Alabama is redeemed, perhaps forever. We say *perhaps*, because it rests with the white people of the State to determine this vital point. We must quit fostering the ungrateful viper—the Radical, white and black—in our bosom; thereby warming into life the graceless reptile, to turn upon us and smite us. One of two things regarding the negro: Either he must be made to keep away from the polls, or, if he must go through with the farce of voting, he must be *made*, by the controlling influence of capital, to vote with his employers. We must labor to this end, unceasingly and at all temporary sacrifices, pecuniarily. The political salvation of the State is above all other considerations. As for those so-called white men who have acted in concert with the negro masses, white Democrats must avoid such political lepers as they would shun physical lepers. *Total ostracism* is the word. * * * We are sick of these tomfoolery efforts on the part of white men to conciliate the so called 'colored population.' We are tired of the meaningless word, 'colored.' The proper name for the inferior race is *negro*, and no offensiveness need be taken thereat by negroes. As for 'the right of suffrage,' we believe the day is not far distant when that *wrong* is withheld from the race. Therefore, we will hail with delight the good time coming when they will be put back in their normal condition—not of slavery, but simply of inferior freedmen.

That the foregoing is a fair expression of Southern Democratic sentiment, there is not a doubt. It will be observed that the objection is not to color, neither is it based upon want of intelligence, but the colored man must be driven from the polls because he votes the Republican ticket; and white men who vote that ticket must be ostracised. That is the same spirit which animated the Southern Democracy prior to the war, and that is the element which must now, as it did then, dictate the policy of the Democratic party. Of course, all Northern men who believe in the sentiments expressed by the organ of Democracy in Alabama, will vote the Democratic ticket. It is well for them to know just what a Democratic vote means.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a recapitulation of the condition of the debt statement for the month ending Nov. 30, 1874:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,167,274,700
Five per cent. Bonds	555,585,300
Total Coin Bonds	$1,719,799,900
Lawful Money Debt	14,678,000
Matured Debt	18,440,680
Legal Tender Notes	382,075,207
Certificates of deposit	47,385,000
Coin Certificates	23,045,400
Total without interest	$ 499,626,365
Total Debt	$2,250,550,307
Total interest	33,215,111
Cash in Treasury	
Coin	81,043,761
Currency	16,999,311
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	47,127,000
Total in Treasury	$ 146,863,073
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,138,909,534
Decrease during the month	153,437
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,625,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,087
Interest paid by the United States	24,32[illegible],856
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, etc	5,310,041
Balance of interest paid by the United States	19,019,532

☞ While Queen VICTORIA does not feel disposed to permit Great Britain to take part in our Centennial Exposition, Canada asks for liberal space and proposes to be a prominent exhibitor.

QUEBEC CEMETERY TROUBLES.

According to the *La Minerve*, one of the leading journals of Quebec, the refusal of Pere ROUSSELOT, the Cure of the Church of Notre Dame, to permit the burial of M. GUIBORD in consecrated ground, is exciting great animosity, and is no nearer adjustment than it was some weeks since. The case was carried to the Privy Council, whose decision is summed up as follows:

"1. Permission is granted to the heirs of Guibord—that is, the Canadian Institute—to demand that the fabrique shall cause Guibord to be buried, not in the cemetery for unbaptized infants, but in the principal one.

"2. It is also ordained by this decision that M., the Cure of Notre Dame, shall be present at the interment, but only in his simple capacity as an officer of the State, without being obliged to wear his surplice or say prayers.

"3. The Court decides that M. Guibord was neither a public sinner nor an excommunicated person."

This clearly defines the attitude of the Courts, which have furthermore signified their power to impose a heavy fine upon the Cure in the event of his continued refusal to permit the burial of Monsieur GUIBORD in ground purchased and owned by the latter, and in which his wife and other members of his family have been buried. Pere ROUSSELOT, however, continues in the assumption of the same hostile attitude which he has held from the first, and maintains that the Courts cannot decide who are and who are not public sinners, which decision, according to his belief, rests olone with the Church, who regards the ruling of the Privy Council as an encroachment upon her rights, claiming that in matters connected with her government she is supreme. And thus at present the case rests, Mr. GUIBORD'S remains having been temporarily deposited in a vault, to await the final issue.

THE FALL OF MORMONISM.

The present position of the Mormon leaders is an exemplification of the ancient proverb, "that the mills of the Gods grind slowly, but grind exceedingly small," and that, sooner or later, iniquity must meet its just deserts. The arrest of LEE, one of the leaders of the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857, whereby one hundred and thirty emigrants were murdered and their valuables stolen by the Mormons, and his promise to make a full confession will, undoubtedly, lead to the punishment of such of the murderers as are yet living in Utah, while the boast which BRIGHAM YOUNG made, when GEORGE Q. CANNON, the husband of nine wifes, was with but feeble opposition admitted to a seat in Congress, that the United States thereby tacitly recognized polygamy, is now set at naught by the indictment of CANNON for polygamy under the Federal law, and adultery under the laws of Utah.

Telegrams from Salt Lake of the 26th, state that upon the day previous, the United States District Court refused CANNON'S petition for admission to bail for trial next March, and ordered that he give bonds to appear at the December term. This prevents him from again leaving the Territory to take his seat in Congress, except upon a forfeiture of his bond, in which case he will be brought back to Utah on a requisition. If convicted and punished as his crimes deserve, his example will prove a warning to other polygamists, and the dowfall of plural marriage will be inaugurated, and with it the death knell of Mormonism will be sounded. As if in anticipation of this event, BRIGHAM YOUNG has deserted the Saints, and taken himself beyond the confines of Utah, where his incurable malady and advanced age will in all probability soon end his existence. Even the more ignorant of the Mormon masses are beginning to realize that BRIGHAM is a false prophet and that their day of tribulation is upon them, as many of their principal leaders are being arrested for polygamy, and if convicted and punished accordingly, the downfall of the Mormon delusion must in time follow.

☞ The Canadian press are making great efforts to turn the tide of British emigration to the Dominion, instead of the United States, deprecating the assaults made by English writers against the severe climate of Canada, and averring that it is one of the most salubrious and agreeable in the world; that the long, cold winters have their uses, pulverizing the soil by deep frosts, while the short, hot summers cause vegetation to come forward with greater rapidity than in more genial climes. But those who contemplate emigrating from Great Britain see the disadvantages of the Canadian climate, and her impoverished soil in many localities in a different light, and hence prefer to make for themselves new homes in the United States, where, aside from not having to encounter these drawbacks, they have the inestimable advantages which result from a free government and free institutions.

☞ An important decision has just been given by the Supreme Court of the United States. It asserts the doctrine that the Indians, in their tribal relations, have no property rights in fee; also, that the timbers and minerals on the reservations are a part of the realty, and cannot be sold or leased. The Chicago *Tribune*, in referring to this subject, says: "Undoubtedly this is the most important decision that has come from the Supreme Court in many years. It impoverishes some tribes, and seriously affects all. It destroys the value of the reservation, except for hunting and grazing grounds. It annuls the contracts which have been made with the savages by speculative and not too scrupulous whites. The substantial justice of the decision, we believe, will commend it to everybody."

☞ Wars and rumors of wars continue to agitate the political atmosphere of Europe, while in the meantime monarchs are congratulating themselves upon the almost universal peace. Germany's immensely warlike preparations indicate that she has designs of conquest on hand, and Russia and France are watching her, and preparing themselves for the contest which it is believed is not far distant

☞ If there are any more MULLETT-heads about the Departments at Washington, touch them off.

☞ JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will not accept the Russian Mission.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

It is given out that the government of the District of Columbia has proved a failure in consequence of the extension of suffrage to the negro. We are not surprised that those who have been responsible for the outrages which have overwhelmed the District during the past few years, should seek to make a scapegoat of the negro voters, but the country cannot be deceived by such false pretenses. The District has been under the control of the most corrupt Ring, and Rings within Rings, until the people have been robbed and the United States Treasury plundered to an extent which is perfectly surprising to all observers, and now those guilty parties seek to create the impression that all the wrongs of which the people complain had their origin in the vote of the colored man. If the colored men of the District are not more honest than those who have ruled that ward of the Government, they are not worthy to exercise the rights of suffrage. That they may have been deceived into supporting unworthy persons for responsible positions, is probably true, for such is the experience of every voter, white or black; but that affords no objection to the extension of suffrage to the negro. By the same method of reasoning, white persons would be disfranchised. What is required in the government of the District is honesty, and Congress should see that the people have an economical and just administration. Let the notorious Ring robbers be driven out, and close all the doors by which thieves may reach the U. S. Treasury through the District Government. The negro will not object to this. He has not shared the Ring plunders, and will vote right when properly informed as to his duty.

BISMARCK'S SPEECH.

The remarks of Prince BISMARCK in the Reichstag yesterday, will attract very general attention. The provinces taken from France during the late war, are evidently not satisfied with their separation from her, and have hoped for such lenient measures on the part of Germany as would at least enable them to maintain their peculiar French customs, French politics, and French everything. France and the conquered provinces have evidently hoped for a re-union of their destinies at some near future day. The people of the transferred territory have no sympathies in common with the German nation, and they are very much averse to taking any step calculated to cultivate a love for Germany in their posterity. They are determined not to be weaned from France. The German Government, fully conscious of the fact that these provinces are held through its power alone, has determined to adopt a policy looking to the thorough Germanizing of that people. Leniency, as the great Prince declares, would only lead to difficulties, and the French spirit must be crushed out in Alsace and Lorraine. The roads leading to Paris and Rome must be blockaded, and the people compelled to travel only towards Berlin.

These sentences must fall heavily upon the devoted French residents within those conquered provinces, and France must see in this policy at least a long postponement of that return of Alsace and Lorraine which is regarded as essential to the preservation of French military honor. And yet, who can wonder at the policy of Germany? Her sons did not, it is true, shed their blood for the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine, but their lives were given for the German Government—for its honor and power. While the conquering nation cannot be justified in the exercise of cruelty toward its captives, and must give them all the freedom consistent with German interests, it would not be wise to foster and encourage an element of discord which could only prove a source of weakness, especially in a struggle with France. While the French people who inhabit the provinces wrested from their loved France, have the sympathy of the entire world, Germany will not be censured for observing the first law of nature, self-preservation.

☞ The New York *Times* of Friday last, contains a description of the buildings for the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island, and gives the following incident, showing the character of a certain class admitted to the hospital and the disappointments sometimes experienced by those who have travelled far and endured untold hardships for the purpose of meeting loved ones:

Emigrants alone are supposed to occupy its wards and chambers of refuge. They are chiefly persons who are destitute and helpless, either from sickness or impecunosity. A great many, however, are persons sent by the Commissioners to the Superintendent for safe-keeping, until their friends send or come to take them to remote parts of the country. Numbers of the inmates have money and valuables, which the Commissioners are anxious to save from the rapacity of the emigrant boarding-house swindlers, who infest Castle Garden and the lower portion of New York City. Others are the wives and children of men who live far West, and await their dear ones' arrival at Castle Garden, either to send them money or come for them. On the 25th inst. there were ten such parties, six of whom were single men, and four families. Frequently sad incidents, involving serious disappointment, separate the almost re-united relatives. For example, this week a young German woman arrived by the ocean steamer, the City of London, to join her husband in Milwaukee. The day the vessel got in her baby was born, and died six hours after its birth. With difficulty the young mother was removed to the Garden, and remained there for two days in a precarious condition. She gave her husband's address in Milwaukee, and he was telegraphed to come on. She had to be moved to Ward's Island, according to custom, when deemed able to bear the transfer, and she was taken care of by the Superintendent, Colonel Krehbiel. Her husband will arrive this week to take her home, but she has already gone to that long home whence she will never return. She died yesterday.

☞ The people of Kansas complain bitterly on account of collections made, ostensibly in their behalf, by irresponsible and unauthorized parties. To prevent further impositions of this character, a public meeting was held at Topeka a few days since, when a Central Committee was appointed and instructed to issue an address, for the benefit of friends in other States, setting forth the relief already afforded and the kind of aid required, together with the channels through which it should be forwarded.

☞ General BUTLER thinks the Civil Rights bill will pass Congress at its approaching session.

ULTRAMONTANISM IN ENGLAND.

The radical leaders of the Catholic Church in England now appear even more fully determined to advance Ultramontanism than their colleagues in continental Europe, and hence arises their late movement to hold a great international Congress in London, similar in nature to the Ecumenical Council convened some years since in Rome, whose expressed design and purpose is to re-assert and maintain the Pope's infallibility, and his right to absolute temporal as well as spiritual power. In no other capital in Europe would it be possible, at the present time, for a similar assemblage to convene; and, therefore, while it excites the wonder of the christian world, both in and out of Catholicism, that the metropolis of a mighty Protestant power should be chosen to hold a council to re-proclaim a dogma so often before asserted in the stronghold of Rome, a little reflection by any mind at all conversant with the present religious aspect of Europe, readily comprehends why London is chosen rather than Rome, Vienna, Paris or Madrid.

The Ecumenical Council so recently held at Rome, VICTOR EMANUEL'S well-known hostility to the infallibility doctrine, and his tendency towards Liberalism, together with the reverses which have fallen upon the Papal See in Italy, would render Rome a very unfit city for such a congress, even if the King did not forbid it altogether, which it is believed he would do, were it determined to hold it there. The differences between Austria and the Pope, the persecutions of the Jesuits in that Empire, and the substitution of common for ecclesiastical schools, have too greatly offended His Holiness to admit of his choosing Vienna, even if FRANCIS JOSEPH were desirous of having the religious assemblage meet there, to which it is said he is adverse. Paris is entirely out of the question, owing to the great animosity now existing between the Rationalists and Legitimatists and the strength of both of those parties, which if arrayed against each other, must result in public disturbances, which it is the great aim of the government to avoid, and Madrid, under the regime of the SERRANO Government, fighting against ultramontanism, quite as much as for republicanism, would be far more unavailable than Paris.

Therefore, London is the only available city left, and aside from its availability, many causes conspire which would in any event most probably have led to its selection. The tendency of the Church of England for the last decade has been towards the Roman Catholic faith, and the conversion to Catholicity of Lords BUTE and RIPON, together with several peeresses, have given a tone and an eclat to this change of religion, which has induced the lesser aristocracy and their would be imitators to follow in their pathway, and taking altogether the state of public opinion among the higher aristocracy and their admirers, it is no wonder that strong hopes are entertained by the Pope, of England's eventual return to the bosom of the Church from which it seceded during the reign of HENRY VIII. Faliacious as their hopes are, Archbishop MANNING goes far towards causing them to be generally entertained, and soon to be realized among the faithful adherents of the Pope, and hence he openly proclaims that one of the mightiest contests the religious world has ever witnessed is approaching, and that if the Pope will maintain the position his predecessors have held for fifteen centuries, he must fearlessly assert his claims and rights to world-wide allegiance, and temporal as well as spiritual power. What the coming International Catholic Congress will effect remains to be seen. Probably certain dogmas will again be enunciated, as they have often been before, to strengthen the creed of already faithful believers, the reporters of the press, so far as they are permitted, will publish them to the world, and then the assemblage will disperse as its predecessors have done, if not at peace with itself, at least without arraying one-half of Europe in warfare against the remainder, for notwithstanding much ignorance and bigotry, the spirit of enlightenment has made too much progress to admit of the coming religious war which ever zealous ecclesiastics deceive themselves in believing to be looming up in the horizon. A mental contest there may be, but the age of religious wars and inquisitional persecutions has passed, and whether international Church Congresses are held in London, Rome or New York, their missions, be their result what they may, will not end in arraying brother against brother in deadly warfare about this or that peculiar dogma, however much Archbishop MANNING or other ambitious ecclesiastical bigots desire such a consummation or plot for its accomplishment. The recent journey of the English bishops to Rome, manifests that the conservative element of the Catholic Church of Great Britain is fully awake to the situation, and does not intend to array itself against the Government of that Empire, and that whatever its ecclesiastical zealots may counsel, it does not intend to blindly follow the course pursued by that church in Continental Europe, and therefore English Bishops will represent to the Pope that they must respect the laws of Great Britain, and can accept only such regulations as are not opposed to the government under which they live; in other words, that they desire and intend to render unto CÆSAR the things which are CÆSAR'S.

☞ The Albany *Journal* has "long believed that sooner or later the Republican party must sustain temporary defeat on the financial question." Then why persist in a course which it is known the people do not approve? Is this not a Government which consults the wishes of the people?

☞ Reports from the Madrid Government are current to the effect that perfect willingness has been expressed to pay an indemnity in the Virginius case to the United States, on the same basis as that given Great Britain for similar outrages perpetrated against her subjects.

SECRETARY BRISTOW AND MR. MULLETT.

According to the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, the trouble between Secretary BRISTOW and Mr. MULLETT, the Supervising Architect, which culminated in the resignation of the latter last week, arose from Mr. MULLETT'S refusal to conduct the affairs of his office strictly within the bounds and according to the rules prescribed by law. For several years the Supervising Architect has acted in direct opposition to it, and to this Secretary BRISTOW objected, when a stormy scene took place between them. Legally, the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department is the Superintendent of the Treasury Buildings, and upon him devolves the business of purchasing all requisite furniture and supplies, provision for the payment of which is made out of the contingent fund. When Mr. SAVILLE was the incumbent of this office he remonstrated with Mr. MULLETT, because the latter transgressed the law by purchasing these supplies himself, whereupon, as now, Mr. MULLETT flew into a violent passion, and a stormy scene ensued, in which Mr. SAVILLE was forced to yield, although the Supervising Architect was well aware of the illegality of his actions.

Mr. BRISTOW was no sooner made aware of these facts than he resolved, be the result what it might, to do his duty, and accordingly he sent for the Supervising Architect and informed him that he had issued an order placing the Chief Clerk in charge of the purchases, and had also, according to law, given him the superintendence and management of the cabinet-shop belonging to the Government, which Mr. MULLETT had likewise arrogated to himself. The Secretary very politely said that he merely desired to act according to the letter of the law, but the Supervising Architect flew into a terrible passion, and declared he would resign instantly if these positions were taken from him as he would not do his duty if interfered with by the Chief Clerk. Mr BRISTOW intimated that his resignation would be acceptable, and Mr. MULLETT angrily left his presence and accordingly forwarded it upon the following day. Subsequently the Supervising Architect apologized for his violent language to the Secretary, and the friends of Mr. MULLETT made great efforts to prevent the acceptance of his resignation. Mr. BRISTOW, however, was firm in his refusal to accede to their demands, and after an interview with the President, formally accepted the resignation. Governor SHEPHERD called upon the Executive with Mr. MULLETT, and although the object of the interview was not known, it was strongly believed to have had reference to the retention in office of the Supervising Architect, whose office, however, is not a Presidential appointment, being unrecognized by law, except in the appropriation bills. Secretary BRISTOW has said that he does not wish to be understood as doubting the integrity or ability of Mr. MULLETT, but that he certainly thought him insubordinate and extravagant. If this is the case, as it now appears to be, both the Government and the people will be benefited by an official change, and Mr. MULLETT'S resignation is well timed, now when retrenchment and economy are as necessary as they have been at any period in the history of the nation.

☞ Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, in a letter from London, gives his interpretation of the meaning of the recent elections. He thinks the leading cause of the Republican defeat is to be found in the adjournment of Congress without supplying more currency to the country. "The American people," he says, "have declared that they want the means by which to live, and this can be furnished by the simple process of stopping the reduction of the public debt, increasing the circulating medium, and building our trans-continental railroads. I am writing not in the interest of any party, although I believe these will be the means of putting the Republicans in fighting trim for 1876. What I suggest cannot be safely opposed by any political organization, and must at last be adopted even by the Democrats, with all their tendencies to free trade and hard money. The Republicans are in an overwhelming majority in the two Houses of Congress which meet on the first Monday in December, 1874, and adjourn on the 4th of March, 1875. Let them move to the good work at once, and throw themselves upon the country, and they will be vindicated at the polls. Let them do this in defiance of protests from whatever quarter, and they will be rewarded not only by prosperity at home, but by a revival of the confidence of foreign nations, so rudely shocked by the results of that suicidal contraction, fruitful alone in bankruptcies and defalcations, and still crushing us to the earth."

☞ Secretary BRISTOW is rendering the nation much valuable service, in the detection of frauds connected with the Treasury Department. From his first accession to his present office, he has believed that rascality existed in the seal lock business, and examination has proved that his surmises are correct. Many of the papers calculated to throw light upon the case have been abstracted from the files, and cut out of letter-books, nevertheless some of the principal parties connected with the frauds are known, and as soon as the evidence now collected can be put into proper shape, their prosecution may be expected, and whether their conviction results therefrom or not, improvement in the better management of all business connected with the Treasury Department must result from this, as from other examinations now in progress.

☞ For some time it has been rumored that the Pope designed giving the United States two Cardinals. It is now announced that Arch-bishop M'CLOSKEY, of New York, and Bishop DOMENECH, of Pittsburgh, will probably be the recipients of this distinguished honor.

☞ WADE HAMPTON rejoices over recent Democratic victories. He is the same fellow who rejoiced over the Bull Run Democratic victory, in 1861.

REMAINS OF NAPOLEON III.

The Bonapartists, hoping to be able to create a sensation and turn public opinion toward the recognition of another empire, have resolved to make efforts in the Assembly to have the remains of Napoleon III. removed to France and interred near the Column Vendome. They are also agitating the return of the Empress and Prince Imperial to France, where they can communicate with them with greater facility, believing, as they do, that a few years more will see Napoleon IV. upon the throne. The recent successes of the Republicans they do not regard in the light of a disadvantage, as they can affiliate with that party better than with either branch of the monarchists.

The dissensions which are now openly avowed between EUGENIE and her son and Prince NAPOLEON, the next heir apparent, would render it more beneficial to the cause of the Chiselhurst party were they to reside in France. Prince NAPOLEON, though he has many enemies, has warm friends, and the manner in which the ex Empress has treated him has provoked the sympathy of many. His tendencies and sympathies are naturally Republican, and with that party he has many adherents who would gladly see him in the Presidential chair when the Septimate expires, and once there the proclamation of the Empire would naturally be postponed for years, if not indefinitely.

The recent actions of many leading Republicans have demonstrated that Prince NAPOLEON is not as friendless as EUGENIE had believed, and that she and M. ROUHER will be wise if they do not in the future, as in the past, show so plainly their inveterate hatred and animosity towards him. He is gaining in power, and should he resign his right to the Napoleonic succession, he bids fair to become the chief leader of the Republican party, among which he now has hosts of friends who would gladly be his adherents so soon as he abandons Imperialism. He has all the characteristics of a popular politician, and had he not been born a Prince, with a prospective chance of one day occupying the French throne, he would long since have been an eminent leader of the Conservative Republican faction. The Imperialists believe that if the remains of NAPOLEON III. were removed to France, and that if the Empress and her son also removed thither from Chiselhurst, the power which Prince Napoleon is now gaining with the masses would be in a measure counteracted, as the hero worship which enters so largely into the composition of the characteristics of the French nation, is better subserved when its object is not residing upon foreign soil.

WILL THEY DO IT?

The independent course pursued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and their ability to carry freights from the West at lower rates than have hitherto prevailed, render it absolutely necessary for competing lines of Road to increase their facilities for cheap transportation. VANDERBILT understands this, hence the announcement that the New York Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Companies will probably construct, in addition to present tracks, two tracks to be employed exclusively for the transportation of freight between the West and the Atlantic seaboard. With these facilities, it is believed that carrying rates between New York and Chicago may be reduced to such an extent that the Baltimore & Ohio cannot divert trade from its old channels.

Some are disposed to regard this announcement as a threat to coerce the Baltimore & Ohio into signing the Saratoga agreement, but we do not view it in that light. The B. & O. Company could not now assent to the Saratoga or any similar arrangement without a sacrifice of reputation; besides, that company is not in a position to be affected by any threats whatever. The proposition to lay a double freight track has its origin in absolute necessity, and that it will be constructed we have no doubt, for we do not believe the policy of the Baltimore & Ohio Company will undergo such a change as to render unnecessary increased facilities on the part of rival lines.

Thus, it will be seen, the position assumed by the Baltimore & Ohio Road is well calculated to solve the transportation question, and that, too, without a resort to Government aid. With the facilities proposed, there can be no doubt of the ability of the companies named to carry freights much below present rates, without a reduction of profits. In addition to these extraordinary Rail facilities, by the proper improvement of the St. Lawrence River route, the West may reasonably expect cheap shipping rates for produce during all seasons of the year.

☞ The Italian Parliament was formally opened by VICTOR EMMANUEL at Rome on the 23d inst., and was made the occasion of a popular demonstration by the people, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne. In his speech, after returning thanks to the people for their united tokens of esteem and affection, he urged upon Parliament a most zealous prosecution of the work of reorganization, advised the establishment of financial equilibrium by retrenchment and indulgence in such expenditures only as could not be dispensed with, and advocated all possible reduction of taxes to lighten the burdens hitherto so nobly and self-denyingly borne by the nation.

☞ Professor HOMER B. SPRAGUE severed his connection with Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, because the Board of Trustees struck the name of HENRY WARD BEECHER from the list of lecturers prepared by the Professor. He has accepted the Chair of Rhetoric in Princeton College.

☞ Among the passengers of the Pacific Mail Steamship *Japan*, which arrived in San Francisco, last week, were thirty Chinese students, between ten and fourteen years of age, on their way to Hartford, Ct., to prosecute their studies with others of the nationality, who have been there about one year.

BAKER'S AFRICAN EXPEDITION

MACMILLAN & Co. of London, are publishing Sir SAMUEL BAKER'S narrative of his Central African expedition, organized ostensibly by Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade, under the patronage of ISMAIL, the present Khedive of Egypt. From advance sheets and their reviews by leading British magazines and newspapers, we are led to infer that Sir SAMUEL BAKER was commissioned to break up the African slave trade in the Nile valleys, and also to explore that country and report regarding its natural adaptability for the culture of sugar, cotton and other tropical commercial staples. It was asserted at the time when the expedition was organized, nearly five years ago, that Great Britain was not wholly unselfish in her pretended designs regarding the abolition of the Central African slave trade, and that her object was to increase her revenues by the development of the fertile alluvial lands of the Nile Valley, as well as to find a market for her commodities and to furnish capital for the building of a railroad at Kastown, which would be repaid to her with interest by a mortgage upon the country through which the projected road was to pass. In his narrative, Sir SAMUEL BAKER claims that during the four years of his absence he almost wholly suppressed the slave trade, and that so soon as the projected railways are completed a most fertile country will here be ready for cultivation. Whenever he failed in his object he hints that it was through the connivance of the Khedive with the native Sheiks and Chiefs, who would not give up the profits which they commonly derived from this traffic. It sounds somewhat like the romances of MUNCHAUSEN, when this celebrated African traveler asserts that with but 1,200 men, many of whom deserted, and all of whom were more or less undisciplined, he in four years accomplished the gigantic work of destroying the slave trade in a territory extending over more than one thousand miles, and that by leaving a few troops here and there it would not be again resorted to in his absence, particularly as the powerful government of Egypt secretly favors commerce in human beings.

Notwithstanding the assurances of both British and Egyptian Governments to the contrary, it is evident from the united testimony of both that the slave trade yet flourishes to a considerable extent, and while somewhat checked, it is by no means abolished. Egypt derives most of her laborers from Central Africa, and Great Britain willingly purchases the cotton, sugar, coffee and spices which produced by them, selling her manufactured goods most profitably in exchange thereof. Undoubtedly Sir SAMUEL BAKER has, with the troops under his command, taken possession of the territor South of Gondokoro, in the name of the ruler of Egypt, who has shown a greater desire to extend his dominions southward, than to abolish the slave trade. It was no very difficult task to do this as the Africans made but little opposition, and if British Egyptian colonies are maintained there, the railroads in contemplation are built, the large lakes of the Equator opened to navigation, and a chain of military stations and commercial depots are established, a vast and fertile extent of territory is destined in the future to be reclaimed from a primeval wilderness and rendered capable of supporting a dense population. It is impossible to accomplish this, however, by physical labor of the Mongolian or Caucasian races, and the African will not do it unless forced by the superior mental powers of the European. Therefore, whatever may be written regarding the ardent wish of the British and Egyptian governments to suppress the traffic in slaves and to abolish and eradicate negro slavery from the soil of Central Africa must be received with doubt, as the civilization and development of that country is literally impossible without the enforced labor of the African races who now people it, climatic influences in its present primeval condition rendering it futile for the European or the Asiatic to attempt to resist the heat and the poisonous and deadly malarious influences of the atmosphere.

☞ The Mexican Government is endeavoring to advance schemes for the colonization of Lower California, and in furtherance thereof offers emigrants public lands free, and permits them to import agricultural and household implements free from custom duties. Many previous attempts of a similar nature have failed on account of the instability of the Government, and the insecurity of life and property. Were the Mexican Government capable of remedying this evil, Lower California would immediately attract many emigrants by the richness of its mineral resources, while with proper irrigation its arid plains could be rendered productive. But as it is now, no schemes, however profitable, will secure its colonization by the better class of emigrants.

☞ The Binghamton *Times* prints a copy of an original letter of President LINCOLN, now in the possession of Hon. HENRY R. MYGATT, of Oxford, to whom it was given by the confidential clerk of the Secretary of War, soon after it was written. It reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1861.

Hon. Secretary of War:

MY DEAR SIR:—I personally wish Jacob R. Freer, of New Jersey, to be appointed a Colonel for a colored regiment, and this regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Cæsar's hair.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN.

☞ The Scottish churches are raising $50,000 for the establishment of a mission and trading settlement at the southern end of Lake Nyassa, Africa. It is to be called "Livingstone." One object of this movement is the suppression of the slave trade.

☞ In the U. S. District Court at New York, in a recent case, it was held that a bank stockholder is held liable for the debts of the bank, even though he may have disposed of his stock, unless the transfer of stock is shown by the books of the bank.

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing only a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

HILDA, West Greene, Pa.—We are sorry that we are unable to use your verses.

F. W. KEAR, New Bethlehem, Pa.—Address (with stamp) C. A. Sherman, Oberlin, Ohio.

J. W. D., Maysville, Mo., has our thanks for a letter from that place. We have sent him the required papers.

C. R., Grand Blanc, Mich.—We are inclined to think that your view is the right one regarding "was adopted."

H. P. NORTON, Butternuts, N. Y., says: I read several papers, but when I want the news in compact, accurate and interesting shape, I rely upon the BLADE.

J. W. C., Morristown, Penn.—Says: I "never intend stop taking the BLADE till I have no further use of a newspaper." We hope our correspondent may "need a newspaper" a long time yet.

JAS. A. C., Tontogany, O.—We shall be glad to oblige you in the matter of quotations, and hand your letter to our Commercial Editor.—A specimen copy of the FARM JOURNAL has been sent you.

A. B. W., Lima, O.—The counties of Kansas devastated by the grasshoppers are as follows: Barton, Barbeur, Reno, Rice, McPherson, Mitchell, Lincoln, Cloud, Ottawa, Norton, Rooks, Russell and Ford.

S. E. H., Manchester, Ills.—We have sent you by mail specimen copies, and circulars which will give you the information desired.—Your letter on the political situation is received and filed, and we will try to make room for it hereafter

M. E. J., Clark, Pa.—A soldier who served out a three years enlistment, dating from 1861, would be entitled in all to $200 bounty, and $100 is yet due you. Write to T. W. Tallmade, Esq., Columbus, Ohio, and he will take the necessary steps to collect the back bounty for you.

M. P., Remington, Ind.—We fear that you would find composition affording you but little remuneration for the labor you might put upon it. We send you specimen copies of our publications with the suggestion that you will find something worth considering in the postal card which accompanies them.

HENRY, B. W., Monmouth, Ill.—The Transit of Venus has already been explained in a lengthy article in this paper.—You can rely entirely upon the Western Purchasing and Publishing Company of this city; they will do all that they promise. If you want any particular book, they will send it to you at the publisher's price if it is still in print.

G. W. M., Chico, Cala.—Sends us an inquiry and signs only his initials, notwithstanding that we have kept in type at the head of this column for six months the statement that we would not answer inquiries unaccompanied by the writer's name. What a pity that the letter should travel so far only to go into the waste basket.

J. H., Charlotte, Mich.—After the death of General Taylor, in 1850, Thomas Corwin was appointed (July same year) Secretary of the Treasury by President Fillmore. This position he continued to occupy till March 1853.—He then returned to Ohio, and resumed the practice of law at Lebanon, but was again called into public life by his election to Congress from the Seventh Ohio district in 1858.

F. S., Cambria Mills, Mich.—You probably desire an appointment within the bounds of the 11th Light House District of the United States. This district embraces all the light houses etc., on the northern and northwestern lakes above Grassy Island light house in Detroit river. The inspector of this district is W. P. McCann, Commodore U. S. N., and his headquarters are at Detroit. His recommendation would doubtless be necessary to your appointment, and we should advise you to see him.

T. J. H., Delano, Penn.—We have previous to this answered privately all inquiries relating to Wood's Household Magazine. Since, however, complaints seem to multiply, we may say in justice to ourselves that Wood's Household Magazine suspended publication some time last spring, and was this fall purchased by the "Household Publishing Company," who state that they intend to furnish subscribers with all back numbers due them. We do not know whether they are carrying out this promise or not.

A. K. T., Union, Mich.—We were obliged, some months ago, to discontinue all clubbing arrangements with *Wood's Household Magazine*, and it has lately changed hands. The present owners say that they will fill all back contracts with subscribers, and we hope they will. But we know nothing about their responsibility, and do not any longer receive subscriptions for that magazine. If desired we can produce the receipts of the proprietors of the Household Magazine for all money sent them through us.

C. J. H., Tiffin, O.—If you wish to keep your paper so that you will miss no number, you will accomplish it by sending in your renewal at least three weeks before your subscription expires. In this way your name is not taken off the books at all and you are sure of your paper. At the busy season of the year it not unfrequently happens that the number of new subscribers is fully equal to the number of extra copies printed, or that the demand for specimens exhausts the edition, and it becomes difficult to supply back issues.

A. V. S., Howard, Pa.—All boiled (linseed) oil contains a greater or less portion of litharge, which is the oxide of lead and is highly poisonous. Its effect is to give the oil better drying qualities, and to produce certain chemical changes which we need not here explain. But we can readily conceive that a sufficiently large dose of boiled oil might be given to a horse to produce lead colic or some other form of lead poisoning, and consequent death. This might the more readily happen in administering boiled oil, since lead in any form is a cumulative poison, and would remain in the system of the animal till sufficient quantity had gathered to produce the worst results. The pure oil which should contain no litharge, is of course, harmless.

JACOB H. BRUNER, says:—"It seems to be a well known physiological and anatomical fact that when a horse hair from the mane or tail of a horse is placed in moderately warm water for a time that it will seem to take animal life, and will wiggle and squirm, and throw itself about in the water like a vermiform reptile, and all the time be nothing but a motionless dead and swelled horse hair. Not long since I encountered one of these monstrosities, and it acted so much like a genuine snake, instead of a sham, that I could scarcely keep from being afraid of the creature."—Mr. B. would like to know why it is that horse hairs turn to snakes. We beg leave to say to him that they are never so changed and that if he will give the matter a careful test, he will find that his horse hair will remain only a horse hair so long as it remains in the water.—There is a "horse hair snake," but it is a living animal and the similarity is only an apparent and not a real one, between the two.

CHARITY, Toledo, O.—Postage stamps were first used in France, in the reign of Louis XIV, (1653.)—The first public hospital was founded at Rome by a lady named Fetiola, in the fourth century.—The word "skeddadle" is derived from the Greek *skedannumi*, to be scattered or dispersed.

HARRY, A. D., Blissfield, Mich.—The Seven Wonders of the world were the Pyramids, the Pharos of Alexandria, the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Temple of Diana at Ephesus, Statue of Jupiter Olympus, the Mausoleum of Artemesa, and the Colossus of Rhodes.

J. A. O., Lima, O.—The best time made by Occident, the famous California horse, was in his recent race with Judge Fullerton at San Francisco, which he won in three straight heats, making 2:18, 2:19, and 2:22½. The horse is owned by Governor Stanford of California, who is quite wealthy, and who has placed his favorite under the hands of Budd Doble, the noted driver, for training.

MORTON M., Peoria, Ill.—It is now stated that Mt. Blanc is not in reality the highest of the European mountains. The height of Mt. Blanc is variously estimated at from 15,732 to 15,784 feet; but his rival, Mount Elburz, which has just been ascended by some members of the English Alpine Club, is found to be 18,526 feet high. In shape the mountain is described as a flattened dome like an inverted tea-cup, and although it has all the Alpine characteristics of snow-fields, ice-lakes and glaciers, it can be climbed without much difficulty by experienced mountaineers.

S. D., Beers, Allegheny Co., Pa.—All moneys in possession, or deposited subject to his order, all credits, investments in bonds (except U. S. bonds) or otherwise, including money at interest on notes, and all moneys invested, loaned, or otherwise controlled, as agent or on account of any other person, must be listed for taxation in Ohio, in the county where the person who is the owner, or is such agent, resides. By "credits" is meant the excess of the sum of all legal claims and demands over the sum of legal, *bona fide* debts owing by such person.—Any person owning a farm in Ohio and selling it, taking notes secured by mortgage, and removing to some other county in Ohio, is required to list for taxation those notes as credits in the county to which he removes.—All peddlers are required to take out a license in Ohio from any County Auditor, by having properly listed his stock-in-trade for taxation, and paying, if pedling on foot, $12; on horseback or one-horse vehicle, $20; two-horse vehicle, $28; on railroad, $60 per year, excepting a peddler of goods manufactured in this State either by himself or employer, against which there is no prohibition.

MAN LOVE.—Your case is certainly a singular one, and we can hardly venture upon an answer without knowing more of the parties. Cases of strong attachment between persons of the same sex are not uncommon, and there are many beautiful friendships of this character upon record, in which regard has deepened into a deep, unselfish affection. But you will allow us to say in all candor that the circumstances of this case, and the manner in which they are related, lead us to believe that the attachment is by no means of an uncommon kind, but such as are developed every day in this busy world of ours. In other words, we have serious doubts that the letter of "Man Love" was written by a *man*, and under such supposition, we beg to say to the writer that though society has made certain arbitrary rules which unfortunately control such matters, there is a kindly divinity who is said to take all such cases into his especial charge. We hope it will all come out right.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

The *Buckeye Granger* reports: F. Zimmerman has made a very fine improvement on his flouring and feed mill at Haskins. The warehouse, 24x45 feet and two stories high, has been completely refitted. The mill has been entirely rebuilt, and supplied with machinery of the best class. Its dimensions are 24x36 feet and two stories high. The engine house is now being completed, and the engine is 45 horse power. The present productive capacity of the mill is about 500 bushels of feed per day, the market for which is almost wholly in Toledo. Mr. Zimmerman is also erecting a store and shoe shop just north of the mill. When the whole is completed the property will have cost some $12,000.

The citizens of Perrysburg met in the Council Room on Friday last and reorganized the Fire Department as follows: Andrew Roach, Foreman; N. Wedertz, First Assistant; J. Neills, Second Assistant; D. K. Hollenbeck, Secretary; F. Yeager, Treasurer.

M. A. Trowbridge, of Perrysburg, has on hand over a million staves and one thousand barrels of heading ready for the market. Sales are reported dull, but looking up hopefully. The enterprising proprietor is buying stave bolts with the prospect of resuming manufacturing operations. The Stevens' Stave Factory of Perrysburg is not running at present. Mr. Parkhurst, the manager, reports 1,200,000 manufactured staves, 1,700 barrels of manufactured heading and 250,000 flat hoops on hand and ready for market.

Williams County

EDITOR BLADE:—Winter opens with good sleighing and lively times among farmers and produce merchants. At no time since the days of the Rebellion have farmers commanded so high prices for hay, grain and produce as they now do. The lucky owners of 40 acres or more who know how to get the most off from it, are eminently masters of the situation. If they, as a class, will take the same amount of interest and energy to educate and cultivate social, political and economical business relations in society that they do to sustain full prices, they may soon become leaders in all the departments of government.

Our town has taken a start at building up the vacant lots this fall. Stubbs & Co. have a fine drug store with lodge-hall and surgeon's rooms on second floor. C. Vernier is finishing rooms on the site of his saloon, burned last year. P. Guyman has bought the adjoining lot, and is erecting a two story business house.

Langs & Saller and P. Charpiot have bought a dozen or more car loads of corn, and consigned it to Toledo commission men in the car. Sixty cents is the present figure. Several farmers are contracting and delivering oats at 48 cents. They are not ready to do business in wheat at a dollar. They are also afraid that six and a half is too low for live hogs. A snap in the seeming corner prices of about two cents drop will start them off lively in pursuit of hog merchants.

Of all commodities on sale, hay and butter cap the steeple above the reach of poor men with families to support by daily labor. But thus must it be done to many, at least once in a life-time. M.

Stryker, Dec. 2, 1874.

Monroe County, Mich.

The Monroe *Commercial* says:—

The trial of Willism Beverly for assault with intent to kill Charles Decker, near Sylvania last summer, was commenced last Tuesday, but owing to some defect in the indictment the trial was broken down and the case did not go to the jury. We understand he is to be tried again under a new indictment.

James Hudson was tried for forgery, found guilty, and sent up for one year.

A young man named Wadsworth, who had been at work in the northern part of the State, and was returning to his home in Ohio, had his foot caught between the bumpers of two freight cars, while attempting to pass between them, on Monday. His foot was so badly crushed as to necessitate a partial amputation. Drs. Sawyer and Clark performed the operation, and the young man is now doing well.

Putnam County.

Mrs. C. B. Rice, widow of the late C. B. Rice, and mother of Gen A. V. Rice, member of Congress elect from the 5th District, S. R. Rice, Clerk of the Court of Putnam county; Mrs. J. E. Lever, of this city, and Mrs. Dr. Tuttle, of Lima, died at Ottawa on Tuesday morning, in the 66th year of her age. She had resided in Putnam county since 1831.

It is stated on good authority that the Governor has no intension of interfering with the sentence of the Court in the case of John Goodman.

THE PUTNAM COUNTY TRAGEDY

A "Blade" Reporter Interviews John Goodman, the Condemned Murderer of the Haywoods—Account of the Murder—Description of the Jail—The Murderer's Appearance, Conversation and Actions.

EDITOR BLADE:—By the kindness of Sheriff Sheward, of Putnam county, I was enabled to visit the county jail and have some conversation with John Goodman, the murderer of the Haywoods.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER.

The murder, you will remember, took place in April last, and was most brutal and atrocious, being, as it seemed from the circumstances developed upon the trial, entirely without provocation, and almost without an object. Old Mr. Haywood and his wife lived alone on a farm in the southwestern portion of this (Putnam) county. Goodman, who lived in Columbus Grove, providing himself with a rifle, started out early in the morning under the pretense of going hunting. Carefully avoiding observation, he went to the Haywood house through the woods, and by unfrequented ways.

Some time in the afternoon, Mrs. Funk, who lived near, heard a gun fired back of the Haywood house. She went out, and standing on a stump in her door yard, looked over in that direction, but could see nothing. Not very long afterward, Goodman came into her house, and after some conversation with her, told her he had

PUT THE OLD FOLKS OUT OF THE WAY.

This he afterward repeated to Mr. Funk, saying, further, that he had coaxed the old man out to the creek, under pretense of helping him to shoot a squirrel, had shot him, and on coming back to the house found Mrs. H. running toward Funk's; had headed her off and cut her throat; that he had done it for revenge.

These confessions of Goodman, the finding of Haywood's watch on him, and some corroborating circumstances, including the finding of the bodies and the marks of violence on them, were the evidence which convicted him upon his trial. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 30th day of December, 1874, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE JAIL

in which he is confined is of stone, having under the floor a rubble stone lining of bowlders grouted into one solid mass; the floor, walls and ceiling are of large stone about six feet long, three feet wide and eight inches thick; the cells, six in number, which are constructed of the same kind and size of stone, are situated in the center of the jail-room, with a corridor about six feet wide on the east, north and west sides, the south side being built against the wall of the prison. Goodman's cell is the center one on the east corridor.

On visiting the jail I found him sitting on the bed in his cell reading a newspaper. His cell door was open, and he, in common with the other inmates of the prison, has the freedom of the corridors. The walls of the cell are neatly whitewashed, and the floor clean. His bed is one of those small wooden lounges, with a straw tick, the sheets and pillow cases were very white and clean, and he had plenty of quilts and blankets; his chair was covered with books, and newspapers, and occasional sheets of foolscap paper containing an account of his life, which a fellow prisoner is writing for him, and which he proposes to have published and sold, the proceeds of the sale to go to his family.

HIS BIOGRAPHY.

He stated that he was born in Franklin county, Ohio, about five miles south of Columbus, in 1849. In 1853, when about four years old, his father and mother moved from Franklin county to the western part of Putnam, where they have resided on a farm ever since. In 1870 he was married, and has been engaged in selling patent rights ever since. He has two children, one a little girl about three years old, the other one, a boy, that he told me had never seen, as it was born after he was brought to jail. In fact, the poor little babe came into the world in the same hour, almost at the same moment that

ITS FATHER WAS RECEIVING THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

His wife has never seen him nor expressed any desire to see him, since the hour when he was taken by the indignant and excited people to the scene of his crime; and while he was there the only evidence he gave of being subject to the common feelings of humanity was the tone of sadness in which he spoke of his boy, whom he had never seen and perhaps never should see.

Being asked if any effort had been made to procure a reprieve, he answered in a slightly vindictive manner that

HE HAD NO FRIENDS

to make application for him. If he had friends as other men whose fathers were alive had, he might have hoped for something.

In this he was unjust to his father, who is a good, honest old farmer, against whom not a word of blame has been said since he has lived in the County, and who has made an application to Governor Allen for a reprieve, which was unsuccessful.

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

The murderer is, as will be seen by the account above, about 25 years old. In person he is a little above the medium hight, of a full habit of body, and slightly round or stoop shouldered, his face is smooth, full and round, a little short for its breadth; he has brown hair, and wears no whiskers, but keeps clean shaved at all times. His complexion, naturally fair, is rendered unnaturally pale by his confinement. Taking him altogether, he is the last man one would select as being a person likely to commit so cruel and brutal a murder as that of which he has been convicted. You could hardly believe it possible, until you catch the cruel, vindictive look of his steel blue eyes, while speaking, for instance, of the falsity of the testimony of a part of the witnesses against him. In those features alone can be seen his

LARGE CAPACITY FOR CRUELTY.

He talks in the most indifferent manner upon any subject, even as to the matter of his killing the old folks. He seems to live and talk as though he had an ordinary lifetime before him. When asked if he was prepared for a future state, his voice dropped into the conventional tone, as he answered, "Not so well as I could wish;" but that change was the only one I noticed, in the ordinary even tones of his voice during the whole interview.

I do not know that I can give a clearer idea of his apparent condition of mind, than by saying that it appears to be somebody else's matter, in which he takes a sort of benevolent interest.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE

Goodman was one of the five prisoners who broke out of jail here some months since, by knocking down the Sheriff and his wife, but he did not succeed in making his escape, the Sheriff, with a pluck and endurance rarely seen, having, notwithstanding the terrible injuries he had received in the attack, followed and recaptured him, almost within sight of the jail.

There was an incident connected with that escape which is not generally known. Some time after the escape, and while all the others were yet at large, a man came to Mr. Albright, the ex-Sheriff of the county, and told him he had seen the fugitives in a certain blackberry patch, describing it. Mr. A. doubted it somewhat, when the man to convince him that he was telling the truth, told him they had said that had they not escaped in the manner they did, they would have made their escape from one of the cells in a day or two, as they had almost finished cutting a hole through the stone forming the ceiling of the cell.—Mr. A. informed the Sheriff, and they together examined the cell, and they found that in fact they had commenced at the ventilating hole, cut through the ceiling stone, two cuts of about ten inches in length each, in such a manner that by a transverse cut they would have taken out a wedge shaped piece of the stone large enough to permit the passage of the body of a man of ordinary size, from that to the room above, where they presled only to remove a board and they could easily have escaped. The Sheriff found the instrument with which the cutting was effected; it was an ordinary keyhole saw.

ADMISSIONS.

Goodman has admitted, since his condemnation, that he killed the old people, but is not very free in answering questions, apparently fearing lest by talking too much he may render less valuable the stream of his life which he is having written, and which, as I have before said, he desires to have published and sold to raise a fund for his family.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.

PERSONAL.—HON. COOPER K. WATSON, of Norwalk, has removed to Sandusky City, where he will practice his profession.

THE KANSAS SUFFERERS.

Thanks for the Contributions—Where More May be Sent.

MR. R. K. SMITH, agent soliciting supplies for the destitute and starving people of Kansas, expresses thanks to our citizens for their generous assistance. They have done well, but what has yet been given will go but a short distance toward keeping the people of that afflicted country from terrible want during the next few months. There is hardly an article which enters into our daily life but what they stand in desperate need of, and there are none of us so poor but what we can contribute something which will go far toward relieving the distress of some one—most likely women or children.

Let each of our citizens look about for something that they can spare. Cast off clothing will be eagerly accepted. Corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, onions, meat of all kinds, flour, meal, fish, in short, everything that we need, they need, and will be thankful to receive.

Contributions can be sent for the next week to Mr. HARRY CHASE, Superintendent of Infirmary, who has kindly consented to receive and forward them. Farmers living in the country would do well to make up a box in each little neighborhood, and take it to the railroad station, whence it will be forwarded, free of charge, to the sufferers. That intended for Smith county, Kansas, should be marked thus:

R. K. SMITH,
SMITH CENTER, KANSAS,
Agent for Kansas Sufferers.

Via Hastings, Neb., St. Joseph & Denver City and C. B. & Q. Railroads.

Cash donations should be forwarded to R. K. SMITH, care of TURNER, FRAZER & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the Probate Judge this week:

John Schuchart to Louisa Schell.
John Ring to Catharine Roe.
Henry J. Totten to Sarah M. Beamer.
John O'Brien to Mary Haly.
Jonas Richards to Anna L. Miller.
Carl Eich to Henrietta Kuhn.
Charles W. Counter to Jesse Scott.
Joseph Miller to Mary E. Hoes.
Fred Schultz to Mary Oarft.
John Hein to Elizabeth Kohl.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Last Saturday August Ahertz, an employe of the T., W. & W. R. R Company, drew $86.80 from the Company. That evening he claims to have met two men who took him into Sears & Holland's lumber yard, and then went through him, taking the money away. He was quite positive that John Herbester, known as "Wauash Jack," was one of the parties, and he swore out a warrant for his arrest. At the Police Court this morning the case was called, but on account of the absence of several witnesses it was continued until this afternoon. It is not probable that a case will be made against him.

A special dispatch from Springfield, O., to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, says "that a man named MCGUIRE, who was once in the Penitentiary, it appears, caused the arrest of a lady from Toledo, formerly his wife, but who supposed herself divorced, having instituted proceedings in Court, and had married again. The charge is bigamy. A hearing will be had Saturday."

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO,

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE one year for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2 50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

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WANTED — A GENERAL AGENT — In every County in Ohio to introduce the Popular Medical Preparations of the CALVIN MEDICINE COMPANY, 46 Vesey street, New York, consisting of their Excelsior Family Medicine Case, Egyptian Liniment, Fever and Ague Pills, Rheumatic and Gout Lozenges, Cathartic Lozenges and Diarrhœa Lozenges. Our goods are put up in handsome style, are of ready sale, and will be supplied to agents, without any cash to be advanced for goods, freights or printed matter. The plan of introduction is in successful operation in nearly all of the other States. Commissions to Agents large and chance of building up a profitable business without capital, rare and certain to an energetic party. One in this business preferred. Address CALVIN MEDICINE CO., 46 Vesey street, New York.

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Invite the attention of the Ladies of Toledo and vicinity to their new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising the latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Frames, Flowers, Jets, Laces, and generally one of Ladies Furnishing Goods with all the Novelties of the season which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. All goods marked in plain figures and warranted to be as represented. Especial attention given to orders and satisfaction guaranteed. A great variety of trimmed goods constantly on hand, and all are cordially invited to call and examine our stock and work before purchasing elsewhere.

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The people of Toledo and vicinity are not strangers to us, being fully acquainted with our mode of dealing, which the quality and success of our stock will testify.

We hope by the recent arrangements made, to guarantee to them even more than a continuance of that success, and by a continued fair dealing to remain entitled to the patronage of the tree-buying public.

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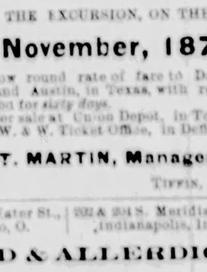

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 10, 1874

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The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 99; 22 inches make a column.

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No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted

ON THE WAY.

By the time this issue of the BLADE shall reach its readers, our splendid new four cylinder press will be fairly on its way to its destination. When this is received but a short time will elapse till we shall be printing the new BLADE, with its seventy-two columns of reading matter, in type that may be read half way across a room. We want to begin the new year with an unbroken army of subscribers, both veterans and new recruits. The readers of the BLADE will find it a matter of especial interest to begin their subscriptions with the first of January, and to do this, names should be sent in at once, as it is very improbable that we shall be able to supply back numbers. And if any of our old readers have a friend who ought to take the BLADE but does not, let them send us his name, and we will send him a specimen copy of the paper. The new BLADE will be without a rival as a farmer's, and a family paper, and promises in the coming year to attain a wider circulation than ever before.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent telegraphs the following to that paper:

Several Republicans from the East have called on the President and Secretary of the Treasury, to urge them, as a matter of expediency, not to fix any precise date for returning to specie payment, and not to settle upon any specific plan for accomplishing this result. These gentlemen, when questioned, admitted that they were hard-money men, but they thought it inexpedient to indorse and urge it as a party measure. These consultations, however, failed utterly in producing any effect, and while the President will adhere to his former views, the Secretary of the Treasury will go further, and present a definite plan by which he thinks the country can and should return to specie payments.

From this, it seems that prudent Eastern hard-money men are not blind to the fact that further contraction of the currency, at this time, must prove disastrous to business interests and endanger the success of the Republican party. These admissions, from the chief instigators and advocates of hard money are very important, and should have weight with the Administration and Congress. It seems, however, that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have decided upon the precise date at which a return to specie payment can be made with safety to the interests of the country. No other persons have the secret, and nothing can induce them to withhold it from the public after the assembling of Congress. This conclusion is probably reached through some lunar sign, for certainly all the evidence from business circles tends to show that financial prostration has been produced by contraction, and the same evidences tend to show that further steps in that direction must completely paralyze private enterprise and public interest.

☞ THERE IS NO EXCUSE for any one's going without the NEW BLADE, even if he does not happen to feel able to spend two dollars for its purchase. If any of our old friends feel in this way, let them drop us a postal card, and we think we can put them in the way of a good thing.

THE WEEK.

At Washington on the 7th inst., the Forty-third Congress assembled for its short session. The President's annual message was received by both Houses at half-past twelve, and read in full. We devote to-day a large portion of our space to the publication of this document, thereby breaking in somewhat upon our usual.—The present session of Congress, though limited, promises to be one of very considerable importance and replete with measures of interest to the country. We shall endeavor, from week week, to keep our readers fully informed regarding all the movements of that body in a full congressional summary—The message of the President will naturally take precedence in public importance to the various annual reports of his Cabinet, but we solicit public attention to the synopses elsewhere given, of the annual reports of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and other officials, as given in our news columns.—The recent verdict in the case of the safe burglary cases at Washington, whereby one of the defendants was found "not guilty," and no agreement reached as to the others, is supplemented by the decision made by a full bench of Judges at Washington, on Saturday, that the late Grand Jury which indicted the alleged safe burglars was illegally chosen, and therefore all indictments found by them are nullities.—It is stated that the recommendation regarding the method of carrying out the new postal law, made by Assistant Postmaster General BARBER will be adopted by Postmaster JEWELL. Under this plan, the stamps required to prepay the postage will be affixed to a receipt retained by the postmaster, the publisher having received a duplicate.—Superintendent MULLETT retires from office with a protest against the government eight hour labor law, as both oppressive and unjust.

It now transpires that the sale of FORNEY'S *Press* was never fully completed, a number of prominent Philadelphians having came in at the last hour with offers of capital and support, for the purpose of retaining the influence of the *Press* as a party organ.—The Committee of JAY COOKE & Co.'s creditors met at Philadelphia on the 1st inst., and rescinded the action of May last, under which a distribution of the funds collected was ordered. It was stated if the claims preferred against the individual members of the firm are met, there will be comparatively little left for the creditors of the firm.—TWEED was brought before Judge BARRETT on the 2d inst. on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to have his sentence reviewed. After argument was heard the prisoner was remanded to jail, and this attempt to secure the release of the great Democratic statesman proved an utter failure.—The State Prohibition Convention of New Hampshire has nominated NATHANIEL WHITE, of Concord, for Governor, and a full ticket. The platform, among other planks, contains one favoring an early return to specie payment.

KANAKULA, King of Hawaii, with his suite left San Francisco for Washington on the 5th inst. He expresses himself much pleased with his reception in this country, as well as with what he has seen.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters have adopted a resolution referring the question of re-opening business in Chicago to the respective Companies of the Association for their individual action. This is virtually the announcement of the return of the companies to Chicago, and is largely due to the influence of Gen. SHALER'S improvements in that city.—The latest CHARLIE ROSS is a child which has been found at Chester, Ills., in the possession of two very ill-favored men. The child has been taken in charge by the authorities.

From figures published in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* it appears that the pork packing of that city has been this season second only to Chicago, while last year Louisville stood in the fifth place.—The North Carolina Legislature has under consideration a bill for the adjustment of her State debt.—The crop report of the Cotton Exchange for November shows that the decrease of the average of the crop in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas is only about 1½ per cent.—New Orleans had another small upheaval on the 2d, when the county Sheriff and other officials were called upon to resign for alleged embezzlement, and for failing to give proper bonds for the moneys in their care.—In a message to the Virginia Legislature which met on the 2d inst., Gov. KEMPER expressed himself as favoring the refunding of the State debt in thirty year bonds bearing four per cent. interest.—We are unable, for lack of space, to refer in detail to our budget of foreign news, and our readers can peruse it for themselves.

☞ The recent decision of the Democratic Supreme Court of Indiana, by which colored children are prohibited from attending schools in which white children are educated, was based upon the doctrine laid down in the celebrated Dred Scott decision. The Judges held that when the constitution of Indiana was framed, colored persons were not recognized as citizens, either by the United States or the State of Indiana; consequently, the provisions of the constitution relating to educational matters had reference solely to white children. That being the case, no law requiring the common schools of the State to be opened to colored children can be enforced. The whole argument of the Court was based upon the principles underlying the Dred Scott decision and revealed the old Democratic proscription of the colored race. This decision serves to show the direction which the Democratic party would take if in power, and should serve to guide voters at the ballot-box.

☞ The report of the Commissioner of Education shows that the United States supports 210 higher institutions of learning for women, 107 of which rank as colleges, and that 24,013 students avail themselves of their benefits.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

If we enlarge the BLADE, as we shall shortly do, by one-fourth its present size, and relieve the subscriber of the postage which he formerly paid, the new BLADE at $2 70 per year, would be proportionately as cheap as last year. But notwithstanding the improvements and consequent additional outlay, we intend publishing the BLADE at substantially the same old prices. This the reader will observe in a virtual reduction of *one-third* in the price of the paper. We challenge any publisher to make a better showing than this; and these very low figures will, we fully believe, bring the paper within the reach of all, so that "hard times" need no longer be any excuse for doing without a first class family weekly.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

It certainly would look very inconsistent for Congress to abolish negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, when it enforces the same thing elsewhere, and yet there is strong pressure brought to bear against colored suffrage in the District. The *Star* opposes it on the ground that colored voters are instruments in the hands of corrupt men for securing opportunities to rob the people; but the same objection might with equal propriety be urged against a large class of the white voters of the District, to say nothing about the plunderers who seek to bribe and deceive the ignorant. Congress might remedy the evils complained of by punishing rather than whitewashing the well known Ring thieves of the Capital. Let the robbery of the Treasury be made both unpopular and unprofitable, and then the objection now urged against colored suffrage will vanish. Let the men who have been connected with plundering rings be treated as they deserve, and not banqueted, but don't let the wheels of reform take a backward turn.

THE SARATOGA AGREEMENT.

It is generally believed that the recent efforts of the Erie Road to secure connection with the Baltimore & Ohio, from Mansfield to Chicago, must result in the abandonment of the Saratoga arrangement. President JEWETT was not slow to discover that it would be better to make terms with than to fight the Baltimore & Ohio, with great odds against him, and while his arrangement may not affect the freight tariff of the latter Road, doubtless he hopes to insure his interests against that disastrous competition which otherwise might be inaugurated.

VANDERBILT has taken in the situation at a glance, as his proposition to construct a double freight track, on the line of the Central and the Lake Shore Roads indicates. He proposes to prepare for independent action, with facilities for successful competition, and his plan is undoubtedly the only one within his reach promising success. Such a Road could be constructed at a comparatively small expense, since the Company would be required to expend but a trifling amount for right of way. With a cheap Road of this character, affording abundant facilities and warranting the lowest possible freight tariff, the Baltimore & Ohio must divide honors with the great through freight line to New York, and cannot hope to secure any advantage over it.

The people of the entire West have a deep interest in this struggle between the great arteries of trade, and it is exceedingly fortunate that the Baltimore & Ohio occupies an independent position, with advantages for enforcing cheap transportation. It compels other lines to adopt measures which will insure such facilities as public interests demand for the shipment of produce to market. The question of cheap transportation is thus being settled without the interference of law, through the wholesome influences of legitimate competition.

We are pleased to observe that public sentiment is developing strongly against the proposition to build Government Railroads. Private enterprise is preferable, and competition must be relied upon for securing reasonable rates. The Cheap Transportation Convention, in session at Richmond, adopted a resolution yesterday disapproving of the proposition to build freight Roads with Government money. This is right. The Government may legislate to prevent combinations and insure legitimate competition, but beyond that it cannot go with safety. The General Government must not enter into competition with private enterprise. It may just as well construct lines of propellers, for use on our Lakes, as lines of Railroad for use in transporting the produce of the farmer to market. The Government must not make a precedent of this character. Let the people be properly protected against monopoly, and they will take care of their own affairs.

A WORD ABOUT NASBY.

The Corning (Steuben Co., N. Y.,) *Journal* in its issue of the 3d inst., in a very complimentary editorial regarding the BLADE and its proposed enlargement and improvement, has the following:

The Toledo Weekly BLADE has quite a circulation in this section of New York, and we presume that it has clubs of subscribers in every Eastern and Western State, as it has become famous from the ability of its chief editor, (who is also one of its proprietors,) David R. Locke, better known as "Nasby." His writings over that signature have done immense service to the Republican party. His humorous mode of arguing a case, the keenness of his satire, the force of his logic, the fertility of his illustrations in stating his grievances as a hard-shell Democrat, and the clearness with which he handled a political topic, rendered him a more effective advocate of Republican principles than any editor throughout the United States. While the Nasby letters were a novelty, they were extensively copied, and were equal to a campaign speech in any locality. The newspaper which they make conspicuous reaps the advantage of attaining a great circulation, and maintaining it by being ably edited as a political journal.

☞ ALL THE BLADE PUBLICATIONS will sent postage free after January 1st, 1875. Please remember this in making up your lists for another year, and that this alone will make a difference of twenty cents a year on a weekly, and twelve cents on any monthly to which you may become a subscriber.

☞ The recent census of Michigan shows an aggregate population of 1,336,808, being an increase of 152,526 since 1870.

CHOICE READING.

We have now arrangements pending whereby we shall be able to lay before the readers of the new BLADE contributions from a number of the most prominent and popular writers of the land. Our motto for the coming year is, "not only *more*, but *better* reading" than we have ever before given our readers, and to accomplish this we shall spare no reasonable expense. We shall make the old BLADE the basis of the structure for the new, but shall hope to add so many improvements that even its old friends shall not be able to recognize it.

☞ There is one reality which will always incite men to seek the protection of life insurance for themselves, or for their families; and that is the uncertain duration of life. "Seeing that death," as Shakespeare says, "will come when it will come," a wise man has a natural desire to make a provision for those depending upon him, so that his premature death will cause them but a small pecuniary loss. For this reason those companies which furnish the insurance on the safest conditions, must continue to flourish and carry their good influence to many generations.

The extent to which the business will be increased in the future, depends upon a few circumstances only. Too much taxation, too much interference by legislatures with the natural current of the business will easily check its growth and increase its cost to the people. And it will, on the other hand, stand still if its claims are not properly presented. As the man who is to-day walking the streets in health believes that he cannot die to-day, so he feels that he is not ready to have his life insured to-day. Left to himself he may delay attending to this matter until he is too late. Those wealthy companies which shall constantly solicit, in an honorable manner, all insurable men to be insured, will transact the business of the future. The success of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and of other large companies, is partly due to a wise system of soliciting business through trustworthy agents.

With the steady growth of these large companies, the business of life insurance will naturally be concentrated under the control of intelligent and deliberative men, whose plans and promises will always be within the range of reason. A beneficial result from this will be that the small companies will be absorbed in the large ones, and the average cost of transacting the business will thereby be considerably reduced. As a great number of men, women and children throughout the country will be interested in these institutions, they will have a truly national character, and as the business increases and comes into the control of the large companies which are now its conspicuous leaders, the number of policy-holders who will continue their insurance from year to year, will be enormously increased, while the character and practice of the business will necessarily be improved and exalted.

HOW WILL IT RESULT?

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company refuse to be governed by the action of the Commissioners under the Saratoga arrangement, in fixing freight tariffs. The Company see no reason for the proposed advance in rates and will adhere to their present tariff. Will this render it necessary for the other Companies, controling competing lines for the shipment of Western produce, to annul the action of the Commissioners and keep their shipping rates down to the summer standard? It would seem so, but we have no information which throws light upon the subject. The B. & O. is determined to force the fight, and competing lines must prepare for it.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD

Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT is taking time by the forelock, and is already in Washington laying plans to manipulate Congress, during its coming session, to further his Texas Pacific Railroad scheme. He says he requires $70,000,000 to complete his road and put it in operation, and proposes to raise the amount on forty-year bonds, the interest of which, at 5 per cent. gold, he desires Congress to guarantee, promising therefor to secure the Government against losses by mortgaging all the land grants, machinery, track, rolling stock and appurtenances of the road, and to issue bonds as fast as it is completed, in sections, at the rate of $30,000 per mile for the plains and $40,000 where heavy grading is required. Col. SCOTT avows his belief in being able to prosecute the work in question without being necessitated to ask the Government to pay a coupon, and furthermore thinks that he can pay the interest on the first four years out of the proceeds of the bonds.

☞ DON'T SUBSCRIBE for any other paper, no matter how flattering a tale its agent or canvasser may tell, until you have seen the new BLADE. We hope to have at least 100,000 copies in circulation by the first of January, and till then we trust none of our old friends will allow themselves to be drawn off by strange gods.

☞ Quite a lively contest is in progress over the Wisconsin Senatorship. A letter, written by Governor WASHBURN at the time he wanted the Gubernatorial nomination, pledging himself not to be a candidate for Senator against either CARPENTER or HOWARD, is published. The Governor seeks to interpret this letter in such a manner as not to have it appear inconsistent with his present candidacy, but his opponents are pressing him hard upon that point.

☞ SEND FOR FREE SPECIMEN copy of the NATIONAL MONTHLY or AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL containing the new and brilliant premium offer published in the December numbers. If you have a little leisure time you can employ it to excellent advantage by canvassing for these publications.

☞ All reports from Washington represent that the Republican members of Congress are not united upon any line of policy, and there is little reason to expect harmony upon financial, internal improvements, or tariff questions.

THE BALDWIN UNIVERSITY TROUBLE.

The Baldwin University, located at Berea, this State, under the supervision and patronage of the North Ohio M. E Conference, is having trouble; at least, the citizens of Berea are very much excited over a proposition to merge the University into the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware.

The history of the case is about as follows: In 1846, Hon. JOHN BALDWIN, a prominent citizen of Berea, donated buildings and valuable real estate to the North Ohio Conference for educational purposes. The Conference accepted the donation and established the Baldwin University, which has been reasonably successful. At the present time there are over two hundred English students in attendance at the University, and the lands donated are quite valuable. If we are not mistaken, the forty acres belonging to the University constitute a portion of the celebrated Berea stone quarry, and is valued at $4,000 per acre. A portion of this has been leased and yields something for the support of the University. Notwithstanding this income and that derived from tuition, the University has failed to meet expenses. Its indebtedness has gradually increased until it has become, as we understand, quite burthensome to those having immediate charge of the institution.

About four years ago, Rev. W. D. GODMAN, D. D., a graduate of Delaware University and son of Gen. GODMAN, ex-Auditor of State, was elected President of the Baldwin University. Everything went along smoothly until recently, when it was discovered that the President was engaged in very earnest efforts to effect a Union of the Baldwin and the Wesleyan Universities by merging the former into the latter. He visited Mr. BALDWIN, in Louisiana, and sought to secure a deed from him which would enable the University at Berea to be removed to Delaware, the property at Berea to be used for the support of a school of a different grade.

These facts soon became public in Berea, and the citizens, who take great pride in their stone quarries and their University, became very indignant. Indeed, they fairly boiled over with madness and lost their discretion. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* thus describes what transpired a few evenings since:

The feeling in Berea against Dr. Godman is very strong, and a portion of it found vent among a certain class Friday night by the burning of an effigy of Dr Godman upon the college campus, in front of his residence. The effigy consisted of a large figure in the shape of a man, made by fastening together a suit of clothes and stuffing with straw. The whole was saturated with kerosene, and being placed upon a high pole, when a match was applied it burned with great vigor. There were about fifty persons present at this ceremony, and loud cheers were given for Baldwin University and John Baldwin and wife, with a series of groans for President Godman and Delaware College. After this performance a serenade was given with numerous discordant musical instruments.

It is now charged that President GODMAN has at no time been a true friend to Baldwin University—that he has been prejudiced in favor of its more successful rival at Delaware, on account of his having been educated there, and his father holding the position of Trustee—and that he has been laboring constantly for securing a union of the two Universities. He is not alone in his efforts, but it is not probable that the Trustees of Baldwin University will sustain him. A meeting of these officials has been called, and a strong effort will be made to decapitate President GODMAN, who asks for a suspension of judgment until he can be heard.

The University of Delaware is under the patronage of the Ohio, the Cincinnati, the Central Ohio, and the North Ohio Conferences, while the Baldwin University, at Berea, is limited to the North Ohio Conference, and is even compelled to share the patronage of that Conference with Delaware. The probable result of the contest between the rival institutions will be the gradual absorption of Baldwin University by the Wesleyan University. The former will probably die a lingering death, but the chances are against its success in so unequal a contest.

☞ THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be expended in new press, new type and other improvements for the new BLADE of 1875. In this way we shall return their money to our subscribers almost as soon as it is sent, and we do this in full faith that the friends of the paper everywhere will see that the BLADE receives the support that is necessary to carrying out this great enterprise.

☞ It is expected that the Legislature will take final action this week on the bill authorizing the people of Wood county to vote on the question of removing the county seat from Bowling Green to Perrysburg. The bill has passed the Senate and comes up for third reading in the House.

MIAMI & ERIE CANAL.

Statement of the Receipts and Shipments by this Canal During the Years 1873 and 1874.

The following table, prepared by the Canal Collector at this port, shows the receipts and shipments by the Miami & Erie Canal, during the year ending Nov. 30th, 1874, and also a comparative statement for the year of 1873:

	Arrived.		Cleared.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Flour, bbls	57815	105380	....	91
Salt, bbls	....	....	19161	14251
Lime, bbls	....	....	2485	2880
Fish, bbls	....	....	....	....
Whiskey, bbls	....	....	1295	403
Ale, bbls	....	....	13558	9248
Pork, bbls	....	....	38	25
Oil, bbls	....	....	16	119
Vinegar, bbls	....	....	20	5
Wheat, bu	557171	376721	229499	454401
Coal, bu	....	....	1581	2775
Corn, bu	116 04	177576	3495	14850
Oats, bu	71214	181349	....	....
Barley, bu	....	....	14810	25417
Clover seed, bu	688	2224	....	....
Flax Seed, bu	1907	181	....	....
Rye Seed, bu	504	1664	....	....
Potatoes, bu	4435	2060	....	....
Miss, lbs	....	....	930000	887612
Sundries, lbs	896179	881100	730961	580634
Powder, lbs	....	....	....	....
Iron ore, lbs	....	....	9288000	11060140
Iron Pig, lbs	744180	20000	....	....
Mill Feed, lbs	1320557	264397	....	....
Brick, No	....	14000	5000	9150
Lath, No	....	....	3203950	3204150
Shingles, No	....	....	699000	3241000
Spokes, No	400	8810	....	....
Staves, No	1125550	103985	....	1000
Posts, No	....	....	25	1251
Spoke Bits, No	1500	12091	....	....
Hoops, No	91000	773000	....	4500
R R ties, No	5870	1 51	....	....
Hubs, No	9700	240	....	....
Lumber, ft	4314200	2488670	5143778	3871178
Timber, ft	5715	178510	17210	4130
Stone, perch	3549	870	114	414
Bark, cds	....	....	....	....
Wool, cor is	8227	1530	....	200
R R iron, tons	....	....	....	200
Ice, tons	....	....	....	297

Reports from Various Departments.

Under date of Dec. 3, the Secretary of War states that his report will show that the actual expenditures of the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1875, including river and harbor improvements, were $46,325,308 21, and the same for the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 $42 326 314 71, showing a reduction of $3 998 993.50. The report will also contain the following recommendations: Monthly additions to be allowed to the pay of officers acting as assistant quartermasters; renewal of the recommendation for the purchase of sites of posts in Texas in accordance with the report previously made to Congress; system of mileage and payment of officers and employes travelling on duty to be restored in lieu of actual expenses as now allowed under the law of last year, that private soldiers be permitted to compete for the position of Commissary Sergeants as well as non-commissioned officers; exemption of subsistence stores from the operation of the law requiring the proceeds of the sales of public property to be converted into the Treasury as miscellaneous at the end of each year, the law to be changed that the appropriation for subsistence stores can be available prior to the commencement of the fiscal year for which they are appropriated; that a provision be made for publication of 5,000 additional copies of the medical and surgical history of the war. Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers. An additional appropriation for ammunition for target firing is recommended. A much larger appropriation than has heretofore been made should be made annually for the manufacture of arms. Increased appropriation is desired for arming and equipping militia, and it is recommended that steps be taken to relieve the various States from their indebtedness for arms charged to them during the rebellion.

The sale of the various arsenals, such as Allegheny, Columbus, Detroit, Watertown, Pikesville and Washington are recommended. The Springfield armory, Frankfort arsenal and a few others are recommended to be retained. The proceeds of those sold to be applied to the erection of one grand arsenal for manufacturing purposes, to be established near New York. The proceeds of the sales of those named would be amply sufficient for that purpose, and there is no necessity for their retention.

The revised statutes enacted into a law at the last session of Congress embraced much obsolete legislation, which has been inconsiderately included; attention is called thereto. Desertion ought to be considered a felony, recognizable by courts of criminal jurisdiction, offenders to be arrested by marshals and deputies like other criminals, but jurisdiction to be concurrent with that of the military courts. Jurisdiction is recommended to be conferred on military tribunals over persons charged with murder and other felonies.

The reduction of the Army is discouraged. A reduction of the number of men without a reduction of the officers and posts, is not economical. A large number of men without a reduction of the officers and post is not economical. A larger appropriation for the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies, is desirable. This should become immediately available.

The President should be authorized to drop from the rolls of officers of the army those who intentionally and criminally duplicate their pay accounts—in other words, present accounts for same month more than once and obtain payment thereon. The provisions of the act of May, 1873, as to extension of time during leave of absence in which full pay can be drawn, ought to apply to all officers stationed in the Department of Texas. Calling attention to the names of those officers who have been sent to the Senate for the brevet appointment for service in the field in action with the Indians, the confirmation of those appointments is recommended. The pay of Sergeants should be increased. An appropriation for a permanent military prison is recommended. The payment of soldiers by checks is discouraged, and attention to the Paymaster General's application for the appointment of additional paymasters invited. Appropriations for walls and lodges at certain national cemeteries are recommended. Recommendation is made that the bill which passed the House of Representatives authorizing the President to establish regulations for the army, should be taken up and passed by the Senate. Boys are to be enlisted as field musicians, as formerly. When vacancies occur in the office of regimental quartermaster and adjutant, no re-appointments should be made to those positions, but the duties now performed by them should be performed by detailed officers. The establishment of a Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature at West Point is recommended.

The Attorney General's annual report shows the fiscal year in civil suits in favor of the United States of $2,031,724; amount actually realized, $807,198. Of criminal cases 6,018 were terminated, including 2,623 convictions, of which 102 out of 686 were under the enforcement acts. Total suits to which the United States was not a party, 19,194, of which 11,400 were terminated, judgments being to the amount of $10,508,624. Expenses of Marshals, Commissioners, &c., for the year, $2,669,730, or $361,138 less than the previous year. Amount awarded by the Court of Claims, $2,418,804, against total claims of $4,054,366. The Attorney General recommends that the United States District Courts be given authority to issue a subpœna directing the attendance of witnesses before the Court of Claims, and that the latter be given the power to punish for contempt any failure to obey; that heads of Departments be given authority for the use in the Court of Rebel Records in the possession of the Government; that the police force of the District of Columbia be increased; that all District Attorneys and Marshals be paid by salary only, fees being abolished; that a Penitentiary be erected in the District of Columbia for the confinement of convicts, instead of at Albany; that a uniform mode be provided for the selection of jurors for the United States Courts, and the enactment of a law regulating fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of the United States Courts.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, in his annual report, recommends the rearmament of the navy with breech-loading rifled cannon, which can be done at a very small cost, in view of the reduced number of ships, and of the guns required. "The present types of foreign armed cruising ships carry from 4 to 6 inches of armor, and at present we have no guns except the 15-inch in the monitors which will seriously injure the lightest of these armored vessels. Substitute a 7 or 8-inch rifle for a 11-inch smooth bore, which even our smallest ships carry, and few of them would come off without great damage." The Chief of Ordnance says recent experiments on the conversion of smooth bore to rifled cannon developed no unexpected results, and he does not deem it possible to convert a cast iron smooth bore into an efficient rifle by any system of rifling.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy has been submitted to the President. It shows the navy to be in a remarkably efficient condition, both as regards the number of vessels, their armament and seagoing qualities. The navy at present consists of 163 vessels, with 1,254 guns. Of iron-clad or armored vessels, 10 are of a class and condition for actual and efficient service. Four others of powerful double-turreted monitors are on hand undergoing repairs, and a fifth is well worth the same attention, but the remainder may be counted as really useless for any active or efficient purposes.

The number of vessels cannot be prudently diminished, but if it is to be maintained there must be a gradual and constant addition to the navy to supply the place of those which are each year found to be worn out and unfit for further service, and for this purpose a fixed amount for tonnage should be built every year. This amount may be small but it should be constant and unfailing. To this end the Department has accumulated a large amount of live oak timber in various navy yards, where it will yearly improve in condition to be available as the very best material for frames of any ships it may at any time be necessary or desirable to build. The rapid and almost complete disappearance of this most valuable ship timber from our ship stores, and the large quantity being sent abroad should arrest the attention of Congress, and measures be taken to secure what remains. He recommends that if the Icelandic Committee sent out in a Government vessel to examine several points on the Alaska coast with the view of settlement by their countrymen, shall find at any point on the Pacific coast a satisfactory location, that whatever assistance the Government is competent to extend towards establishing an Icelandic colony there, shall be promptly offered, as Icelanders would be a valuable and fruitful source of supply to the naval seamen in time of need.

In regard to the question where newspapers and other printed matter must be weighed for prepayment of postage, under the new law, on and after January 1st, 1875, it may be stated by authority of the Postoffice Department that the general rule requiring the weighing to take place at the postoffice where the matter is mailed, will be modified for the convenience of publishers in any locality where it is proven to be desirable that weighing should be permitted elsewhere than at the postoffice. It is understood that New York newspaper publishers prefer weighing to be done at the postoffice, while in Chicago and some other cities it is desired to have printed matter received and weighed at the Railway depot. Each application for modification of the rule will be decided on its individual merits.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Plaids grow larger and more showy.

It is the new girl who sweeps clean.

"My Sunday evening mail," is what she calls him in Detroit.

Kentucky comes forward with Portuguese woman 103 years old, who is about to make a "flying" visit to her relatives in the old country.

Young married ladies continue to wear the German breakfast cap. It is simply a square of tulle, edged with lace, and has a jaunty bow of ribbon in the center.

When a Peoria youth goes to spark a girl he finds the old lady in one corner of the room, the old man in another, and the dog under the melodeon, and he is required to speak up like an orator.

Emily Faithful's London Industrial and Domestic Bureau has found employment for a large number of women as cashiers, translators, sub-wardens in prisons, matrons in hospitals and emigrant ships, house-decorators, designers, glass-stainers, illuminators, law writers, china-painters, copyists, proof-readers, compositors, saleswomen, book-keepers, shorthand-writers, machinists, &c., while others have been placed in positions of trust in connection with various companies and business enterprises.

TO GO TO INDIANAPOLIS.—At the close of Tuesday's session of the Board of Trade, the following communication was read:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF TRADE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 7, 1874.

President of the Board of Trade, Toledo, O.:

DEAR SIR:—The opening of the new hall of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, will take place Tuesday, Dec. 15th, at 2 o'clock. We enclose three invitations for three delegates, to be appointed to represent the Toledo Board of Trade on that occasion.

Please advise us of the appointments made as soon as possible. Yours Truly,

J. BARNARD, Sec'y.

On motion the invitation was accepted, and the President and two Vice-Presidents, Messrs. A. W. COLTON, H. E. BANGS and J. B. CARSON were elected to represent the Toledo Board of Trade.

WELLAND CANAL.—Notice was read on 'Change yesterday that the Welland Canal will be closed after to-morrow.

DIED.

WISENER—At Bowlesville, Ohio, September 17th, BENJAMIN F., son of J. H. Wisener, aged six months and twenty days.

He has passed from our midst,
And has gone on before,
To a land where the weary
Find rest evermore.

His afflictions were great,
But his Savior was nigh,
To carry him home
To his mansion on high.

"Together let us sweetly live,
Together let us die,
And each a starry crown receive
And reign above the sky.

"And if our fellowship below
In Jesus be so sweet,
What heights of rapture shall we know
When round His throne we meet."

Farewell, my darling, loving brother,
Thy spirit, gentle as a dove,
Has gone to meet our loving mother.
I'll meet you both in realms above.

LAURA M. WISENER.

Facts for Housekeepers.

That DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER has been chemically analyzed and proven to be the PUREST, MOST ECONOMICAL, RELIABLE and BEST Baking Powder ever manufactured, to which thousands testify. Grocers keep it.

—DON'T HESITATE.—There's no use in talking, people will find it out. It can't be helped. When a man sells boots and shoes at such ruinously low prices as L. YOUNG is, he will be known all over the country by people who are anxious to take advantage of his cheap figures. They all know that 97 Summit street is the place where YOUNG is selling his goods, and they flock there in throngs.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. TOBRIDGE & Co., Bankers 2 Wall street, New York.

Stand not Upon the Order of Your Going,

But go at once and buy a bottle of the fragrant Sozodont. You will never regret it. It not only beautifies and preserves the teeth, and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool, and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

Spalding's Glue, cheap, convenient, useful.

☞ The names of victories may be erased from our battle flags; but SILVER TIPPED Shoes shall never become obsolete. They are a national institution.

For sale by all Dealers.

The credulity of the small number of persons who still pay their money for the painful Metal Spring Trusses is amazing. The New Elastic Truss is worn with the greatest ease night and day, retaining the rupture securely under every possible movement or strain of the body, however sudden, affording immediate relief from all suffering. It should never be taken off during the short time requisite to effect a permanent cure. Sold at a reasonable price and quite durable. This new Truss is sent by mail every where by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, New York City, who send their important circular free on request.

AT LAST.

The Waters Give up their Dead—Recovery of Barney Mahon's Body—It is Found in the River at the Foot of Jefferson Street, and Recognized by Friends.

On Monday evening, Nov. 23, BARNEY MAHON, a man well known in this city, mysteriously disappeared. It will be remembered that, according to the facts published at the time of his disappearance, he was seen in a saloon on Jefferson street quite late that evening. While there, he drank considerable and had an altercation with a man named MULLEN. After that he was seen no more, and although everything was done to find some trace of his whereabouts, no clue could be obtained. It was thought at the time that the man MULLENS knew something of him and he was arrested; but, as nothing could be proved against him, he was released. The search was kept up with renewed vigor, and every clue, however faint, was carefully investigated.

Tuesday A M about eleven o'clock the tug *Cal Davis* was employed in towing a vessel to her dock. When off the foot of Jefferson street, GEO. SAGE, captain of the tug, happened to be looking at the ice in the river, and a few feet from the tug he saw a large dark object floating under the thin sheet of ice. Stopping the tug he investigated and found that it was a human body. He immediately hailed a man on the dock and told him that he had found the body of BARNEY MAHON. MERRICK, who was on the dock, immediately went in search of an officer, and during his absence Capt. ENRIGHT and two boys named MCCAULEY took a small boat and, with a rope tied around the corpse, towed it into the slip at CROWELL's fish house.

It soon became noised around that the body of BARNEY MAHON had been found, and in a short time a large crowd had assembled on the dock. The Coroner was immediately notified, and under his direction the remains were placed upon a stretcher and taken to the dead room in the Station House, where a number of his former acquaintances came and looked upon them.

The body is much swollen by the action of the water, and the skin on his face and hands is almost entirely off. His coat was off, his vest and shirt badly torn, and the hip pocket, where he always carried his money in a pocket book, was turned inside out, and the pocket book was gone. His watch and chain were on his person. One the face are several bruises and marks, and over the right eye there is quite a deep gash, that looks as if he had been struck with some blunt instrument.

This afternoon the body was washed, and Doctor WOODS, with the assistance of several others, commenced a post mortem examination, the result of which we were unable to learn in time for to-day's issue. To-morrow a Coroner's Jury will hold an inquest and a most careful investigation will be made.

There are several theories regarding the manner of his death, afloat on the streets, one of which is he became intoxicated while in the saloon, and while in that state wandered off and fell into the river. Another is that he was followed by the men in the saloon, killed, robbed and thrown into the water. If the latter is the case, it will probably be brought out before the Coroner's Jury Tuesday afternoon.

The inquest upon the remains of Barney Mahon was begun Tuesday afternoon. Coroner COLLAMORE impanneled the following gentlemen as a jury:

P. F. Berdan, of Secor, Berdan & Co.
A. E. Moore, of Moore Bros.
E. H. Epker, of Epker & McNamee.
James Lyman, real estate.
H. T. Wells, Boody House.
Carl Colton, of Braun & Colton.

Mr. Berdan was excused, and Mr. M. M. Goulden summoned in his place.

Drs. J. T. WOODS and G. W. BOWEN were appointed to make a post mortem examination of the body, pending which the jury took a recess until Wednesday morning 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The first witness was

JOHN STEIN,

the turnkey of the Police Station, who identified the property presented to the jury as that taken from the deceased. The watch when opened was found to have stopped at six minutes past four o'clock. The crystal was broken into small pieces, but the case was not bruised in any way. The witness had known the deceased for over three years; he recognized the body when it was brought into the Station. He searched the body; in the right hand pants pocket he found a bunch of keys; in the left hand, a small pocket-knife, whistle, door key, comb, five cent nickle, three cent nickle and two pennies. In the right vest pocket was a pencil; in the left vest pocket was a silver watch, with a white metal chain; the latter came loose from the watch when it was taken hold of. The watch was closed; could not say whether the hands had been moved since the watch was opened, but think not. The articles were locked up in the safe in the Turnkey's room after they were examined. Found his clothing to consist of shirt, pants, vests and boots; perhaps a small necktie; do not recollect that he had on two shirts; had on no coat or hat. The pants were torn; the buckle was torn nearly off; the back pocket was turned out; the suspenders were broken, and the pants had slipped down somewhat; the vest was buttoned, and apparently undisturbed: it was not torn; had no holes of any kind in it; the shirt was torn at the right shoulder. The articles mentioned were all there were on the body: examined all the pockets—three pants pockets and the vest pockets.

Examined by the Jury—SAW no wounds on the body; found no other money on his person.

Drs. WOOD and BOWEN were sworn, and submitted the following summary of the results of the post mortem examination:

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 8th, 1874.

This day, by the order of Coroner G. A. Collamore, we made a post mortem examination on the body identified as that of Barney or Bernard Mahon, at the Central Police Station in this city.

We found the body fully dressed, except the hat and coat; the clothing consisting of a muslin shirt, black necktie, a red flannel undershirt, dark colored pantaloons, drilling lined, boots, and white socks.

The clothing was saturated with water, the outer shirt and pantaloons being much torn, while the undershirt was untorn.

The head was partially bald, and the hair on the remaining portion of the head was easily removed on account of the decomposition of the body.

On the right side of the forehead was an incised wound 2⅛ inches in length, its inner margin being ¾ of an inch from the median line, and its outer margin being 2¼ inches from the median line. From the inner angle of the right eye at the base of the nose to the inner margin of the wound is 2 inches, and from the same point to the outer margin of the wound is 3⅝ inches. Over the scalp, forehead, eyes and nose, the scarf skin was soft and easily rubbed off—a part of which being already absent. The tissues about the eyes were swollen and discolored, the face puffy, the neck swollen, and dark in color.

The body was also much swollen, but the scarf skin quite firmly adherent, except on the hands and wrists, where it was loose and slipping readily.

No other wounds, bruises, or abrasions were found, except a punctured wound on the aspect of the right thigh, midway between the lower and upper end of the thigh bone, from which a red fluid was oozing in small quantities.

On examining the wound of the forehead the soft tissues were found to be loosened from the pericranium (a thin membrane which covers the skull) for a small distance above, and a greater distance below this part extending in an angular direction, nearly to the edge of the orbit, and at about the centre of the cut, the periosteum was absent, exposing the skull to about half the size of a three cent piece.

On removing the scalp it was found to contain considerable blood especially toward the back portion, but showed no evidence of having been bruised.

The removal of the calvarium and membrane, exhibited the brain in a much disorganized condition, but we were unable to find any evidence of injury to this organ.

A careful examination of the skull, both externally and internally, failed to reveal any fractures of the bones. The chest and abdomen were covered by a very thick layer of adipose tissue. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ribs, on the right side of the chest, were found to be fractured somewhat irregularly, from one to two inches from their junction with their cartilages, and at a point opposite the fracture in the third rib the sternum was completely fractured across. The ends of the fractured bones were of a dark, blackened color. The lungs were found healthy in appearance, and contained air or gases. The heart was of large size, the right auricle and ventricle being filled with blood, while the left auricle and ventricle were found entirely empty. The blood in all parts of the body was found to be perfectly fluid, no clots being anywhere discovered. The liver was found to be of large size, and of more than ordinary firmness. On the under surface of the left lobe were found two rents nearly parallel with each other, and extending from behind forward and to the left, one being about 1½ inches in depth by 2½ inches in length, while the other was about half an inch deep, and nearly the same length of the other.

The upper curvature of the stomach was ruptured at a point opposite the rents in the liver, the opening being nearly four inches in length.

No other abnormal conditions were found in the chest or abdomen.

Examining the wound in the left thigh, the lips of the wound were that of a clean cut, a probe passed readily inwards and downwards to the thigh bone. It was of sufficient size to readily admit the passage of the finger, the opening being much larger internally than externally. Enlarging the opening and freely dissecting the tissues away from the thigh bone from below the knee to the upper third of the thigh, no opening could be found beyond the thigh bone, and no trace of any foreign substance.

By a careful examination no opening in the pantaloons or their lining could be found a point apposite or adjacent to the wound in the thigh.

Dr. WOODS said it was debatable when these injuries were received. It was difficult to say whether they were redeived ante or post mortem. The skull was not fractured, a careful examination was made for the purpose of ascertaining. The body was in the water so long that the maceration had so changed the appearance of the lips of the wounds as to remove all means by which it could be determined whether the hurts were received before death or not. The physicians had come to the opinion that the wound on the head was received by foul dealing, on account of a small part of the scalp immediately adjacent to the wound being soaked loose from the skull; its union with the bone there is very intimate, and it required some maceration to loosen. The blow on the head was sufficient to produce unconsciousness. The blackening of the ends of the ribs, where they were broken, showed that the fracture had occurred some time ago, but whether before or after death, it was impossible to say definitely. The doctor then read the following opinion, prepared by himself and associate:

THE MEDICAL OPINION.

"The facts ascertained by this post mortem examination are not, in our opinion, sufficient to positively determine the cause of death, but very strongly lead to the conclusion that it resulted from the same cause that produced the cut in the forehead, and the fracture of the breast-bone, ribs, liver and stomach."

The physicians submitted a diagram showing the extent of the wounds, and their shape.

Resuming his testimony Dr. WOOD said the bones became black more readily in water than in the air; they are bleached by the action of sunlight. The question of whether bones could be broken by other cause than violence from another man, was debatable. His own theory would incline him to believe that the deceased was knocked down by a large powerful man, who afterwards jumped upon him with his feet or knees, and snapped off the bones. This seemed more plausible than that the injuries were produced by the hull or wheel of the boat, which could not have occurred without tearing the clothing; even the thin shirt was perfect. It was also singular that the fractures of the bones were all on the right side. The wound in the leg may have been caused by the pike pole of some canal boat man. It is evidently quite recent. The pantaloons were of strong cloth and heavily lined. The flesh was very soft, and it may have been that the pike pressed the clothing into the wound without cutting the cloth.

It had the appearance of a knife thrust, was five or six inches long, and larger at the bottom than at the top. Am quite satisfied that this wound was made after death. It was very different from the wound on the head.

Examined by the Jury—The injuries to the chest were sufficient to have shocked the life out of the man. The ruptures in the liver and stomach would also have been almost immediately fatal. The fracture of the ribs was evidently caused by the fall upon it of some heavy body, evidently about the size of a man's two hands.

Dr. BOWEN said that it might have occurred by a large stone being hurled with great violence.

Dr. WOOD said the disorganization of the brain was caused by the natural process of decay. There was no effusion of blood and other symptoms which have followed from a fatal blow on the skull.

In reply to a question by the juror, whether the deceased could not have struck upon the dock with his head, and the other injuries he received from boats, he said it would have had to have been a remarkable complication of machinery and circumstances to have produced the results stated.

The witness thought a pair of brass knuckles could not have produced the wound on the head.

Examination by the Coroner—The witness did not believe a man would breathe again after receiving the injuries to ribs, stomach and liver. The total paralysis of all nervous power would be almost

INSTANTLY FATAL.

There was no means of positively determining whether drowning had anything to do with the mode of death. It was unlikely that all the wounds were received after the body was in the water. Do not believe the deceased came to his death by drowning, though this was only an opinion, his private opinion was, in brief, that

BARNEY MAHON HAD BEEN MURDERED.

A little conversation followed as to the manner in which the testimony should be recorded, the doctors signed their statement, and after a little further conversation the jurors withdrew.

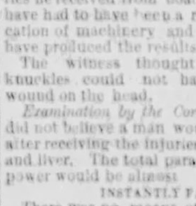
ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a stated communication of Sanford L. Collins Lodge held at Free Masons' Hall last evening, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

C. T. WALES, W. M.
S. H. AUSTIN, S. W.
D. MALONEY, J. W.
W. T. WALKER, Treasurer.
B. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
E. T. WAITE, S. D.
T. D. WILKIN, J. D.
W. A. ROONEY, Tyler.

During the month of August there were 304 arrivals by lake reported at the Custom House.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as *Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility.* With their departure health returns.

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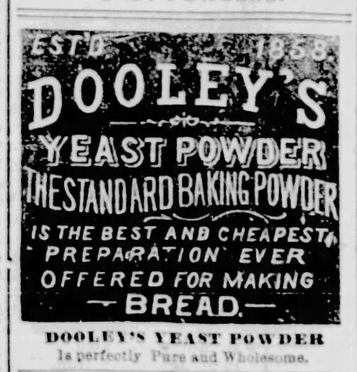

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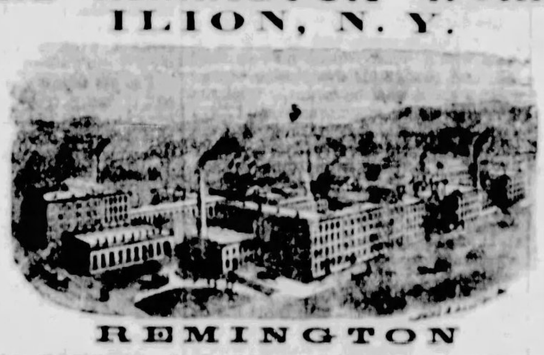

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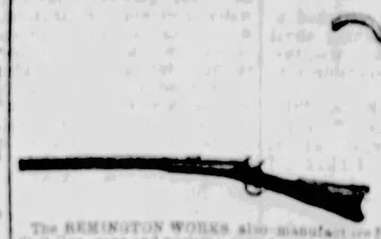

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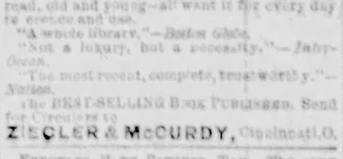

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THE FLOWER-GIRL.

O my little seaside girl,
What is in your garden growing?
"Rock-weeds and tangle grass,
Wire the slow tide coming-going;
Samphire and marsh rosemary,
All along the wet shore creeping;
Sandwort, beach-peas, pimpernel,
Our own nooks and corners peeping."

O my little prairie girl,
What's in bloom among your grasses?
"Spring-gentian, painted cups,
Flashing when the south wind passes;
Beds of rose pink centaury;
Compass-flowers to northwest turning;
Larkspur, orange gold puccoon;
Leagues of lilies flame-red burning."

O my little mountain girl,
Have you anything to gather?
"White everlasting-bloom,
Not afraid of wind or weather;
Sweet-brier, leaning on the crag
That the lady-fern hides under;
Harebells violets white and blue;
Who has sweeter flowers, I wonder?

O my little maidens three,
I will lay your pretty posies—
Scented, cloud-bedewed,
Prairie grasses, mountain roses—
On a bed of shells and moss.
Come and bend your bright heads nearer!
Dear though all your blossoms are,
You three human flowers are dearer.
—*Lucy Larcom, in St. Nicholas for December.*

The British Officer.

It was midnight in the rocky fortress of Gibraltar. The waves of the Mediterranean dashed up with a regular beat against the rock, and every now and then a sheet of spray, silvered in the moonlight, would appear on the window-sill of the room where an officer of the garrison tried in vain to sleep. Something kept him awake to-night, and his thoughts wandered to all the precious things he had left in his English home. There was the park, with its broad acres of smooth, green turf, and its grand old trees. There were elegant furniture, fine pictures, beautiful statuary, and books whose contents were more valuable than mines of jewels and gold. But there was something more precious still, for in a shaded nursery of that far-off home, lay two little heads, every one of whose golden hairs was worth to their officer father more than all the wealth that had ever floated over the beautiful sea. They belonged to the little son and daughter of the officer. Their mother had died two years before, and now it was his greatest grief to be obliged to leave them alone in England, while he with his regiment was stationed so far away.

As he leaned over the ledge of the window, gazing wistfully upon the moonlit sea, he heard the footsteps of the sentinel far above his head, pacing to and fro, and every now and then he would hear him say: "The precious blood of Christ! the precious blood of Christ!" At first he did not listen; but by degrees, as he had been thinking of precious things, the word struck upon his ear, and he began to wonder if anything could be more precious than his dear little Elsie at home, or his bright, bold Harold. Then he tried to remember where he had heard these words before, and he thought perhaps his mother used to read them in a little old-fashioned book called the Bible, which he had not looked into for many a year.

There was an old dust-covered one in his room now, and taking it up he read by the light of the moon, "Ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, but with the precious blood of Christ." You know the Bible is God's word, and sometimes he uses it like a direct voice from heaven to call some poor wandering child to his love and his heart, and this was the case now. This officer, though he loved his children, had never loved Jesus; had never, in fact, thought much about him; but now, in the still midnight, the thoughts of the "precious blood of Christ" melted his whole heart into sorrow that he had so neglected it, and a longing for that treasure that was more precious even than his children; and he never rested till he knew he had found it for his own.

Children, this is a true story. God made use of that sentinel in Gibraltar as the means of the conversion of one of the noblest and most useful servants that He ever had. There is a voice ever whispering in your ears: "The precious blood of Christ, the *precious* blood of Christ." Do you hear it? Do you know what it means? It means that the most precious thing in the work, that which cost the most, is the salvation which our dear Lord Jesus died on the cross to procure for you. It is so precious that no money could buy it. No! though you should pile up all the pearls of Cape Comorin all the diamonds of Golconda, all the silver of Peru, and all the gold of California, and bring it to the foot of God's throne, seeking to buy salvation with it, the whole would not be worth as much as one drop of the precious blood of Christ. Is it precious to you? Do you *want* to be saved? And do you feel so thankful to Jesus for shedding it for you, that you would gladly yield yourself up to him, to be his loving child and servant forever? Then he gives it to you "without money and without price," and you will find it all through your future life the most precious of all your possessions. Precious, because it will wash you whiter than snow; precious, because no one can ever take it away from you; precious, because when death and the grave have turned everything else to dust and ashes, this will be more real and more bright through all the long ages of eternity.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Some Curious African Customs.

There are other curious things about these people, besides their dress. Their houses have walls of clay or reeds, and sharp-pointed roofs of straw. The furniture consists mainly of wooden platters and stools, which are colored black by long burial in the mud, and their only light is a burning pine-knot.

Before the house is usually a post, on which are hung the trophies of the hunt, such as horns of antelopes, skulls of animals and men, and, horrible to say, dried hands and feet. These proclaim to the world how great a warrior is the owner, and, in part, answer the purposes that fine houses and clothes do with us.

When a Niam-Niam pays a visit to his neighbor he carries his own stool to sit on, and when he goes into mourning for a friend he shaves his head, and scatters his precious braids, twists and puffs to the wind, which certainly shows sincere grief on his part.

When two friends meet they do not shake hands, but they join their middle fingers in such a way that the joints crack, while they nod at each other, more as if in disgust—as it looks to a white man—than in friendly greeting.

If they find a bee-tree in which wild bees have laid up honey, they at once smoke the bees stupid, and eat honey, wax, bees and all. Indeed, they eat several things that we would not like. The children in some parts of Africa eat rats and field-mice, which they catch by means of baskets woven in the form of long tubes. These are laid flat on the ground near the mouse-holes, and then flat on the ground near the mouse-holes, and then the little savages begin a great noise of stamping, shouting and clapping of hands. The poor little animals are frightened, and run into the trap for safety, and are easily taken. They are tied tied by the tails in bundles of a dozen or so, as you have seen children tie cherries, and bartered with each other as choice morsels. Some time they use them as pets to catch rats—roast cat being a favorite dish. They build small huts of twisted reeds, put the mice in, and cats are attracted to the trap, of course.

The grown people feast on still stranger dishes—such as the bodies of their enemies killed in battle, elephants meat, dried till it looks like a log of wood, dogs and the termites, or white ants, of which you may have read, and whose immense cone shaped houses are so common in Africa.

No important thing is begun without consulting certain signs to see if it will be successful. Some of these are very curious. One is to put a few drops of water on a smooth topped stool, then take a smooth block and rub it across the stool as though to plane it off. If the block moves easily the sign is good; if hard, the sign is bad.

Another trial is to dose some unfortunate hen with a certain greasy liquid. If she dies the sign is bad; if she gets well it is good.

But the hens are not the only sufferers. Another way to try one's luck is to seize a wretched cock, duck him under water many times till he is still and senseless, and then leave him alone. The fate is decided by his recovering or dying. The guilt of any one accused or suspected of crime is tried in the same way, and no ones dreams of suspecting one whose signs have shown favorably.

To protect themselves from the danger and loss of fires, they provide no fire engines and insurance companies, as we do, but hang an amulet made—for those who are Mohammedans—of a few verses of the Khoran, or Mohammedan bible, wrapped in skin, over the door, which must be admitted is a much cheaper and simpler way than ours.

If a horse or donkey is ill he is dosed with raw pork, but a human being has for medicine a few verses of the Khoran, made soft in water.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Dishonest Peasant.

In the year 1794 a poor Frenchman was passing the winter in a village in Germany. One cold morning he had occasion to buy a load of wood. He found a peasant who had one to sell, and asked him what the price was. The peasant, who perceived by his broken German that he was a foreigner, and that his ignorance might be taken advantage of, answered that the price was three louis d' ors. The Frenchman endeavored to beat him down, but in vain. At last he took it, and paid the money that was asked.

The peasant, delighted to have made so good a bargain, drove with his empty cart to the village inn, which was not far distant, and ordered breakfast. While it was getting ready he entertained the landlord with an account of the way in which he had cheated the Frenchman, and made him pay three louis d' ors for a load of wood, which, at the utmost, was not worth more than seven shillings and sixpence—talking as if he had done a very clever thing.

The landlord was a good man, and told him that he ought to be ashamed of himself thus to have taken advantage of the ignorance of a poor foreigner.

"Well," said the peasant with a scornful laugh, "the wood was mine, and I had a right to ask just what I pleased for it."

The landlord made no reply. When breakfast was over, the peasant asked how much was he to pay. "Three louis d'ors," replied the landlord.

"What!" said the peasant, "three louis d'ors for a cup of coffee and a few slices of bread and butter!"

"Yes," said the landlord with the utmost composure; "the coffee and bread and butter were mine, and I have a right to ask just what I please for them. My bill is three louis d'ors; and I shall keep your horse and cart until you pay me. If you think I am charging you too much, you can go before the judge."

The peasant, without saying anything more, went to the judge's office and made his complaint. The judge was surprised and indignant at the landlord's extortion, especially as he had always borne an excellent character.

He ordered him to be brought before him, and his reception of him was somewhat stern. But the landlord told him the whole story—how the peasant had taken advantage of the poor emigrant's ignorance to cheat him, what their conversation was, and how his own conduct was simply visiting upon the head of a dishonest man the wrong he had done to another.

Under such circumstances the judge decided that the landlord had done right, and that the peasant should pay the three louis d'ors. The peasant, with a very ill grace, drew out his purse and laid the money on the table.

"I do not want this money," said the landlord to the judge, "as your honor may well suppose. Will you have the goodness to change one of these louis d'ors, and give the peasant seven shillings and sixpence out of it—for that, as he confessed to me, is all his wood is worth—and return the remainder to the poor Frenchman? For the breakfast I want nothing."

The judge counted out the seven shillings and sixpence to the peasant, and dismissed him with a severe rebuke. The rest was returned to the Frenchman, who, on hearing the story, went to thank the kind innkeeper, and with great difficulty persuaded him to accept a small sum for the peasant's breakfast.

"It served the fellow right," says Mr. Short. "Cunning people are apt to overreach themselves in this very way. They boast of their knavery, and so let the cat out of the bag. Yes, yes," continued the little man, "the tongue is an unruly member, it often gets its owner into trouble."—*Methodist.*

The Horrid Thistle.

"Why, you horrid, disagreeable thing, you; what are you here for? Your impertinence in growing here by *my* side, is perfectly insufferable," cried a stately lily to a poor, neglected looking thistle that grew by her side on the meadow bank.

"I am here because I was placed here," meekly replied the thistle. "I am sorry if I annoy you by my presence, and would gladly remove it if I could."

"Oh, don't talk to me; it's enough to see you, without hearing you, too; so please keep your distance," angrily retorted the lily, and stretching her stately form to its tallest extent, she drew her beautiful face as far as possible from her neighbor.

"Oh, you prickly creature, you; how am I to endure existence so near you?" fretted a bunch of blue-bells, as a chance breeze tossed her against the rough coat of the thistle. "I cannot conceive how you came to be thrown into such society as *ours*, I am sure;" and she tossed her blue bells and gave one glance at the tall lily, and seeing she took no notice of her lesser neighbor, she bent herself, very busy over her own reflection, seen in the many dew drops.

"Oh, dear! if I had known you were here, I'd have gone as far the other way," cried the ivy, quickly, drawing back and preparing to go away.

"Well, I am not to be included in any such company as that," sang out a gay morning glory, who having seen the tall lily, had started towards them, but catching sight of the thistle, she quickly threw her green tendrils in another direction, and cambered off.

So one and another told their dislike and disdain of the poor thistle, while she listening, could only endure in silence their taunts and scorn. But the poor thing was sad and sorrowful, and often and often she wondered in her heart for what purpose she had been placed there; but she never murmured or complained at her lot. So the lily and the bluebells, the ivy and the morning glory denounced her mirth and their merriment at her expense, till one day what should come rushing into the field but a crove of hungry cattle.

"Here's a choice morsel," cried one, as he snapped off the head of the stately lily.

"No better than blue bells or morning-glorys," said another, as he swallowed them both, while the ivy crawled under the prickly leaves of the thistle for protection. The poor thistle expected nothing else than that her time had come; but she was greatly mistaken; her coarse, ungainly leaves, with their sharp prickles preserved her, while her less fortunate neighbors were mercilessly devoured by the hungry creatures.

"See now what my very ugliness has done for me," she cried to the ivy. "We are both of us saved by it." So the ivy crept from her hiding place, and in her gratitude for her preservation, she crept up and over the thistle, winding her delicate tendrils over and among the thistle, till naught was seen but the pale blue blossoms peeping through a most beautiful veil of green, and all passers by saw and wondered at the sight; and all summer long they grew together, and the ivy forgot her scorn, and the thistle her sorrow, in their love and admiration for one one another.—*O. H. M. in Prairie Farmer.*

Seas of Grass.

Our Western prairies, stretching as far as eye can reach, and covered with tall grass moving with a wavelike motion in the wind, have often been compared to seas. But our prairies do not deserve the name of seas of grass as well as do the great llanos, or grass plains of South America.

The llanos of Venezuela occupy an area which Humboldt estimated at 153,000 square miles—a space equal to that occupied by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. These immense plains are as flat as the surface of the sea in a calm, and the whole weary level is covered with tall, rank grass.

We are told that one might travel over this dead plain for over eleven hundred miles, from the delta of the Orinoco River to the foot of the Andes of Pasto, and not encounter an eminence one foot in height. Yet there really is one slight inequality. This is called a *mesa*, and is a gentle knoll swelling very gradually to an elevation of a few yards. This slight elevation, rising so gradually that the eye does not perceive it, is the watershed which divides the water that falls during the rainy season, sending a part to the southeast to feed the Orinoco, and a part to the northwest to feed the streams flowing to the north.

During the rainy season, from April to the end of October, the great seas of grass become seas of shallow water. The tropical rains pour down in torrents, and the swollen rivers overflow their low banks, sending their floods over hundreds of square miles of the vast plain. Great numbers of horses and cattle, which have not been able to escape to the slight elevation of the *mesa*, or water shed, are drowned. When the waters subside, leaving behind a rich, fertilizing sediment, the great plains become beautiful with the tall, flowering grasses of the South American plains, while the neighborhood of the rivers a few fan-palm trees wave their broad leaves and delicate mimosas, or sensitive plants, skirt the river shores.

This is the period during which the llanos deserve their name of seas of grass. Later in the season, when the thirsty earth and heated air have succeeded in drinking up the last remains of the overflow of water, the llanos might be called seas of dust, for the grass has been burnt to powder by the intense dry heat, and the air is filled with dust raised, says Mangin, in his "Desert World," by currents caused by local differences of temperature, even when there is no wind. The dust thus moved in stifling waves is sometimes still farther agitated by opposing winds. When these meet, the dust and sand are caught up into enormous pillars with broad tops spreading out like inverted pyramids, which whirl through the hot air like the sand-spouts of the Saharan Desert, or the water-spouts of the ocean.

The poor animals, which during the rainy season were in such peril of drowning, are now, after a short period of happiness, exposed to equal danger and worse pain from the dry waves of dust and an agonizing thirst. How eagerly, then, they listen for the first sign of the distant thunder, heralding the welcome, life restoring rain. It comes; and for awhile, before the floods reach their height, the vast plains, covered with verdure and furnishing food to thousands of happy animals, become again the gently waving seas of grass.—*Ethel C. Gale, in St. Nicholas for December.*

The World on a Mock Orange.

Now, my busy young friends, in case any of you should come across a nice round, yellow mock-orange, I'll tell you what to do with it—provided your grandmother already has a good one in her stocking-basket. If not you should give it to her, and get yourself another one. A canary-bird told me that the way old ladies darned stockings was to put a big yellow ball in them, and then pick at them with a queer sort of a shiny steel bill; and though his description wasn't clear, I knew what he meant. Well, you take your round mock orange, and force a knitting-needle clear through it from the stem end, so that it will turn evenly on the needle. Then, with a blunt needle, you mark the grand divisions of the earth upon it—Europe, Asia, African and America, (you see, I know them)—in just the right shape, and then you put in your oceans and islands, and what not, all complete. Next you go over all the marking with a camel's hair brush dipped in red ink, or violet ink, India ink or any water color you choose, taking care to wipe the orange off instantly with a soft, damp cloth. The color will sink into the markings and leave the surface of the mock-orange clean. Then you have your globe complete. And you can make a wooden prop, if you are ingenious, that will let your globe revolve on its knitting-needle or axis, at precisely the right angle. After awhile it gets dry and hard, and if you please you can go over the markings once more with a fine pen dipped in the proper color.

How did I know all this?

I heard a dear little girl telling another little girl—and "you can't think," said she, "what real, splendid fun it is."—*From Jack-in-the Pulpit," St. Nicholas for December.*

Mr. Twosticks and his Children.

How naturally children find out who are their friends and who are not.

Old Mr. Twosticks has no children.—He is a worrisome sort of soul, not very happy himself, and not well versed in the art and science of making other people happy.

The other day somebody remarked to little Rosie, who was complaining about how cross old Mr. Twosticks was, that the old gentleman had no children to make him happy.

"Poor gentleman!" said Rosie. "Got no children to make him happy." Then, stopping a moment to think, she added: "But I guess it's just as well, for he could not make them happy. I'd pity the poor children if they were his. He don't know anything about children anyhow."

A love for children is a certificate of good character, and children know to whom it ought to be given. No child loves the selfish person who says: "There now, run away, children, and don't bother me so." No child wants to be with the snarling person who is all the time looking as if he were just going to say something snappish.—*Christian at Work.*

Byron's Italian valet is still living, and in public office in London.

The Humor of the Day.

A LEGAL ATTACHMENT.

BY AN UNDERGRADUATE OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

Believe me, Bess, when I declare
A title good's my heart,
And you the party of the first,
And I the second part.

That I have an attachment true
Is useless quite to mention;
In vain I seek to serve you and
Arrest your sweet attention.

You know you owned some love for me
When I the question mooted,
But now it seems to me you act
As if you were non-suited.

My case is one in equity;
I've pleaded with precision;
You know the points; why will you then
So long reserve decision?

I make no dilatory plea;
I'm driven to distraction!
Unless I soon obtain relief
I'm sure I shall take action.

At first a civil suit I'll bring
At Cupid's special session;
And there, a plaintiff lover, ask
For judgment by confession.

Now don't demur when this you read,
But own you feel compunction,
For I my suit will prosecute
In spite of your injunction.

And if my judgment in despite,
You will not hear me still,
I'll get an order from the Court
T' administer your will.

I trust you'll file an answer brief
To this, my declaration,
Or else I shall proceed to make
A *cross* examination.
—*Mc. M. in N. Y. Evening Post.*

Getting up an Advertisement.

Charles Barnard (who is well-known throughout the East as the author of "The Tone Masters,") has begun in Whitney's *Musical Guest* a capital musical story entitled "Louisa Emerson; the Story of a Music Teacher." We clip from its columns the following amusing episode, describing the young heroine's experience in advertising, when she had fully determined upon a musical career:

It was just eight o'clock. The printing office would be open by this time. I quickened my footsteps and soon reached Main street, and was looking for the office of the *Weekly Sun*. They did job printing there. I had read the advertisement many a time. It was the second story back in Clemmin's Block, and with a little shiver, such as we experience when plunging into a cold bath, I knocked on the whitewashed door.

The editor himself opened the door. A queer little man, short, thin, with wrapping paper skin and a bald head wreathed with a fuzzy lot of hair that seemed to have become discouraged with the struggle for existence. He stared at me through a pair of iron-bowed spectacles in a manner that was not re-assuring. It made his eyes look enormously large, and an expression of surprise is not lovely when magnified forty diameters.

"Do you print cards?"

"Yes, Miss. They are one dollar first time. Seventy-five cents after that."

"A dollar each?"

"Yes—our circulation is large, you know."

"Oh! dear, no. Not in the paper. I mean a card—a hand card."

"Oh! yes, job card. What will you have on it? Here's a bit of paper—write it."

He tore a scrap of yellow paper from a bundle of books, and from behind his wash leather ear dragged forth a pencil. I had no pencil of my own, and shutting my eyes, mentally, I took his pencil and wrote my name and residence.

"How soon can I have the cards?"

"Termorrer!"

"I can't wait. I want them now—this morning."

"How many?"

"A hundred or more."

All right, Miss. If you can wait a few moments. I'll set it right up and give you a proof."

He took the slip of paper, adjusted his glasses and went to a sloping desk full of type. I heard the type click and rattle together as he worked, with a sort of amazed feeling as if I couldn't really believe that I was about to set up in business for myself. Presently he had a piece of damp paper ready with a proof of the cart.

"Oh! I forgot something. You must add 'Music Teacher' to it?"

He turned his little head and gave a look of surprise.

"Yes, 'Music Teacher,' I must have that on it."

"Going to teach music are you? Ought to advertise, you had."

"I am going to use the card as such."

"Ought to have the card in the *Sun*. Keep your name right before the public all the time. Only seventy-five cents after the first week."

Without waiting for a reply he returned to his type and left me for my meditations. Advertise? Why not? I had heard father say that any man going into manufacture should put half his capital into advertising. Making players was my manufacture. What would mother say to my name in print? Seventy-five cents a week is a pretty large sum for me. I can't afford it.

The old fellow gave me another proof and it being quite satisfactory he soon began to print the cards while I stood by and watched the pile of white pasteboard grow under his fingers.

"Better advertise, Miss, in the *Sun*."

"I cannot afford it."

"Well, now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll take part pay in goods. I have a little girl, and I'd like to see her play. If you'll insert your card for six months my girl shall take a quarter of you."

I was perfectly overwhelmed with surprise. Such tremendous good fortune was almost too much for me.

"How much do you ask?"

"Fifteen dollars for twenty-four lessons."

"Too much. Give you ten."

"And what will be the cost of the six months advertising?"

"Nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents. I'll give you a first rate notice, at least ten lines, and—well, I don't mind two quarters' schooling and call it square."

I accepted the bargain on the spot, and paying a dollar for my hundred cards I put them in my pocket and went down the rickety old stairs with a light heart.

Danbury Amongst the New Haven Fish Wives.

Mr. Bailey writes to his paper from Edinburg: "Still another feature are the fish women. They may be seen at nearly all hours of the day, but more especially in the morning. They dress in blue linsey-woolsey, consisting of a skirt which reaches just below the knees, and an upper garment something like the water-proof worn by our ladies, which is worn over the shoulders and hips in pleasant weather, and made to protect the head during a storm. They wear no other head-covering. The wear low shoes with wooden soles. At their back they carry a basket which is two feet square and about three feet deep, with another basket in the shape of a bowl sitting on the top. A strap fastened to the basket and passing around the forehead of the carrier keeps the goods in shape. Thus equipped the dame waltzes around the city and sells fish. They are straight, well-built women, but not particularly comely in feature. Down by the river in the suburbs of the city is their town. It is called New Haven, and is almost exclusively occupied by them and the smell of fish. There are also two or three taverns there, where a splendid meal of fish can be obtained. The houses are two or three hundred years old, about two stories high, with sharp roofs and enormous stone stoops. On the several back courts the space over the pavement is devoted to lines from which dangle bladders, corks, underclothes and other articles.

The people are Scandinavians, or were Scandinavians several years ago, and have not inter-married much since. The men make distant sea trips, being gone for several days, and after enduring much hardship, and no inconsiderable amount of danger, return with a load of fish, and smelling as loud as a fog horn. They are a hardy, courageous set of people, and form a favorite nursery for the British navy. They talk good English, but deal particularly in a dialect of their own, which a wise and benevolent providence restricts exclusively to themselves.

The women remain at home, opening muscels, baiting the hooks with the contents, attending to the household duties, and selling the produce. They are the bankers, from whom the men must draw what money they need.

In passing to and from New Haven, I went by a number of handsome premises, the residences of the better class. I noticed a vacant appearance to the places, which, together with the chilly weather, (it was in August), gave them a most desponding look. My friend explained that the occupants were away spending the summer. I knew they had gone out of town to get warm, but discreetly forbore saying so.

Being over in the old town one day, I noticed a building bearing the date of 1792. It looked so absurd and impudent, thrusting its beardless face under the nose of its venerable companions, that I went in to the owner, and told him he ought to be ashamed of himself, sticking such a young, inexperienced building among the hoary relics of the dim past. He was very much affected. He said he would have it taken down at once.

In another stroll, this time along Princess street, I was astonished beyond expression by the sign of a dyer, which contained the well-known addition, "By special appointment of Her Majesty the Queen." I have read this announcement on hat stores without a wink, and even perused it over the doors of tobacconists, gent's furnishing goods stores, and the like, without barely a perceptible quiver; but this was too much—altogether too much. Queen Victoria the patron of a dyer! Imagine the autumnal conversion at Windsor!

"Albert Edward, will you be so good as to step into Mr. Cameron's when you are in Edinburg, and see if my carpet rags are done?" Or, "Alexandra, you had better wear your brown poplin this week, and have Mr. Cameron clean your blue silk in time for the next drawing-room." Or, "Beatrice, tell the Duke of Connaught to leave out his gray trousers before he goes away, that I may send them around to the dyer's this afternoon with those hair ribbons of yours which are to be cleaned."

And the Queen of the most powerful nation on the face of the earth! It is awful.

Mr. Smiley's Gun.

Max Adeler relates this story: "Recently it occurred to Mr. Smiley, of Darbey, that it would be a good thing to go out to see if he could shoot a rabbit or two. He always keeps his gun loaded and ready in a corner of the room, so he merely shouldered it and went out. After a while he saw a rabbit, and, taking aim, pulled the trigger. The gun failed to go off. Then he pulled the other trigger and the cap snapped again. Mr. Smiley used some extreme language, and then, taking a pin, he picked the nipples of the gun, primed them with a little powder, and started again. Presently he saw another rabbit, but both caps snapped again. The rabbit did not see Smiley, so he put on more caps and they snapped too. Then Smiley cleaned out the nipples again, primed them, and fired the gun off at a fence. Then the caps snapped again. Then Smiley became furious, and in his rage he expended forty-seven caps in an effort to make that gun go off. When the fortyseventh cap missed also, Smiley thought that there might, perhaps, be something the matter with the inside of the gun, so he tried the barrels with his ramrod. To his utter dismay, he discovered that both barrels were empty. Mrs. Smiley, who is nervous about fire-arms, had drawn the load without telling Smiley, for fear of making him angry. If there had been a welkin anywhere about it would probably have been made to ring with Mr. Smiley's denunciations of Mrs. Smiley. Finally, however, he became cooler, and, loading both barrels, he started again after rabbits. He saw one in a few moments, and was about to fire, when he noticed that there were no caps on his gun. He felt for one, and to his dismay found that he had snapped the last one off. Then he ground his teeth and walked home. On his way there he saw at least six hundred rabbits. He has been out hunting every day since, however, with his gun in first-rate order, and he has never laid eyes on a solitary rabbit. Smiley is beginning to think something is wrong in the government of the universe."

Max Adeler thus refers to poetical weather reports:

The weather reports in the daily papers are very creditable, but they are too prosy. It seems to me that they would be very much more interesting if they were offered to the public in a poetic form. I am aware that the material is not as susceptible of poetic treatment as some other things, but with the exercise of a little ingenuity it might be successfully handled. Let me illustrate my method. Take this, for instance:

For Middle States, cold northeast winds,
With heavy frosts, as well as
Bad weather in New England, that
Will end for umber-ellas.
Along the Upper Lakes, slight rains,
Succeeded by a clearing
Wind, north to northwest first, and then
To west and southwest veering.

Or we might have something like the following:

A storm is slowly sailing up the Mississippi valley,
So wear your rubbers and old hats when out from home you sally;
And in New England will be frosts, with falling baro-*meter*,
With cold so great that you will want more fuel in your heater.

Perhaps we even might have a verse like this:

The lower lake region is threatened with rain.
And New England with scattering showers
There will probably be high winds on the coast,
With a storm in a very few hours.

Of course I know that no one of this is sickly. When a poet, for instance, is compelled to use umber-ellas for the sake of a rythm and baro-meter for the sake of a rhyme, he is usually simply an object of compassion. But I offer these merely as examples. If the Weather Bureau accepts the suggestion, it ought to engage Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Tennyson to stay in the office and take watch and watch, working the reports into verses as they come in. Mr. Tennyson could make a weather conjecture as musical as a nightingale or an accordeon, if he chose to try. I don't profess to do that kind of thing.

While on her way to leap into the river a Minneapolis girl met a man, who proposed marriage, and she turned back and was happy. Almost any day now one can count four or five Minneapolis girls wandering along the river banks.

Mark Twain's brother, Orion Clemens, lives on a farm near Keokuk, Iowa, and does not seem to find any more fun in mopping clocs, with the plow-handles polishing his diaphram over and anon, than do ordinary farmers whose brothers are not humorists.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The annual report of the Board of Public Works was made to the Governor on Monday last. The document is of considerable length, and is of more than ordinary interest.

The condition of the several Canals, so far as that depends on the necessary repairs, is represented to be satisfactory. On the Miami & Erie Canal, the water supply from the Lewistown Reservoir failed in October, and therefore navigation was imperfect from St. Marys to Dayton. The season was unusually dry yet the Board intimate that the water supply would have held out had not the lessees of hydraulic power used it excessively. Steps have been taken to have proper regulating weirs inserted, in all cases where water is leased, to the end that the use thereof may be limited to the quantity leased.

The condition of that part of the Wabash & Erie Canal in Indiana, and the complications in relation thereto, is thus referred to by the Board:

"The present condition of the Wabash & Erie Canal which lies within the State of Indiana, is well calculated to create uneasiness on the part of the Government and people of the State of Ohio. Each State built that portion of the Canal within its own limits. The original grant of land by the General Government to aid in the construction of the Canal from the navigable waters of the Wabash River to Lake Erie, was made to the State of Indiana. On exploration, it was found impracticable to carry the Canal through to Lake Erie within the limits of that State; and as the result of negotiations entered into between the two States, Ohio took it upon herself to build so much of the line as extended through this State, and, in regard to the same, agreed to fulfill all the obligations that Indiana had assumed when she accepted the grant of land from the General Government. In that acceptance, Indiana agreed to build and forever maintain the Canal as a public highway. In her arrangement with Indiana, Ohio relieved Indiana of part of this obligation, by building all that portion of the Canal within her own limits. Ohio has kept and maintained her portion of this Canal, and it is now in good condition and repair for successful navigation for full freighted boats.

"Some fifteen years ago, Indiana turned over all that part of the Wabash & Erie Canal which lies within her limits to the control of a Board of Trustees, provided for in some arrangement with those who held her internal improvement bonds. This Board of Trustees then leased the Canal to a Company, since which time the State seems to have lost all control or oversight of the work, and, indeed, appears to take no interest in it whatever. The Canal has gradually gone down, and is not now in fit condition for navigation, and without pecuniary aid it must soon be abandoned.

"The State of Ohio, as well as her citizens, has suffered great pecuniary loss and injury for several years past, by reason of the failure on the part of Indiana to keep and maintain her portion of the Canal in good navigable condition. This loss will augment and continue, from year to year, if the Canal in Indiana is suffered to go down. That State cannot allow the Wabash & Erie Canal within its limits to go to decay, without violating her solemn obligations to the United States and the State of Ohio.

"It may be proper in this connection to state that a suit has recently been instituted in the U. S. Court at Indianapolis against the trustees who have in their possession that part of the canal within the boundaries of Indiana, with a view, finally, to seize and sell the Canal property to satisfy the judgment, if one be obtained. By the terms of the grant of land by Congress to the State of Indiana, it was provided that should the State fail to comply with its conditions, she should pay to the United States the value of all the land sold. Ohio, in accepting the transfer to her by the State of Indiana of a part of the land grant, agreed to take it on the same terms and conditions on which it was given to Indiana. In the present complicated condition of affairs, it is respectfully suggested whether the State of Ohio, in order that her rights may be protected, should not become a party to this suit."

The Board thus makes a clear and forcible statement of the true condition of that portion of the Wabash & Erie Canal which is under the control of Indiana, her obligation to keep it in good navigable condition, and the manner in which that obligation has been violated to the injury of citizens of Northern Indiana and Ohio. It will be seen by the facts stated, that Indiana is liable to prosecution for the recovery of the full value of all lands donated to her by the General Government for the construction of the Canal. As a portion of those lands were taken by Ohio in payment for the building of that section of the Canal which lies within her borders, the question arises whether this State can be made to pay for that portion of the land received by her. We think not, since that section of the Canal which was constructed by Ohio has been kept in good repair, in accordance with agreement, and it would not be just or equitable to make Ohio suffer for the delinquencies of Indiana. It is probable that Ohio could maintain a suit for damages against Indiana for a violation of contract which has resulted in such serious damage to private and public interests. The whole question is one of very great interest, and steps should be inaugurated for compelling Indiana to do her duty.

OHIO NEWS

Four deer were killed one day last week in the Denmark, Ashtabula county, woods by some Sheffield hunters.

James Steves, aged about ninety years, and a soldier in the war of 1812, died recently in the Mahoning county poor house.

At Zanesville, Peter Fresh, an aged German, while under the influence of liquor, fell down the steps at the telegraph office, and has since died.

The Portsmouth *Tribune* regrets to learn of the serious illness of Hon. E. E. White, of Columbus, of whose recovery there is said to be no hope.

A Wheeling woman recovered judgment in the Belmont Common Pleas Court against a Bellaire man for $3,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

The London *Enterprise* says: "Our farmers are now realizing from $25 to $40 per acre for their corn, getting $7 for their hogs, 30 cents for their butter, and 25 cents for eggs, and yet some of them are not happy."

What the Democrats Should Do.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The liquor question is up in the General Assembly of Ohio. There are just two things the Democratic majority should do: First, it should submit the question to the people to strike out of the present Constitution the clause which forbids the General Assembly passing a law providing for a license to those who sell spirituous liquors. This was promised the people by a resolution of the late Democratic State Convention. Second, it should amend the Adair Law in such a manner as to prevent collusion between husband and wife in the matter of damages, and, furthermore, to require a written notice to be served on the liquor dealer not to sell intoxicating stimulants to any special party. The notice to come from the party having authority in the matter.

Quick Telegraphing.

Several instances of quick telegraphing have been brought under our notice of late, but the following shows the perfection to which the cable telegraph service has been brought. A message was sent from New York to London, and in thirty minutes, actual time, the answer was received in New York. Another dispatch was sent to London, to which a reply was received in thirty-five minutes, actual time. In neither of these instances was any special effort made to hurry the answers, but the party addressed sent the reply to the London office by the messenger delivering the original message.

To fully appreciate this wonderful achievement, we must consider that the distance from New York to the cable station at Heart's Content, N. F., is about 1 30, miles, that of the cable about 2,000 miles, and of the land lines and cable from Valentia to London about 300 more. Each message, therefore, was transmitted about 3 600 miles, and passed through the hands of eighteen persons, all told; consequently, the message and reply, in each case, passed through the hands of thirty-six persons and traveled over 7,000 miles in thirty to thirty-five minutes.—*The Telegraphic Journal.*

A New Theory of Electricity.

Professor Edwards, a Swedish physicist, expounds in a recent work a new theory of electricity, the substance of which is as follows: He supposes the existence of a highly subtle and elastic ether, everywhere present both *in vacuo* and in ponderable matter. Two molecules of this ether are mutually repelled along the line of their connection and in inverse ratio to the squares of the distances. In good conductors, the molecules are displaced easily from point to point, it being presumed that they can be moved with little force. If the body be a non-conductor, this mobility is arrested and depends on the molecules of the material body. A molecule is at rest from the moment when it is equally repelled on all sides. If the repulsion be less at one side than at the other, the body will move if it be free in the direction of resulting forces.

Darwin's Gorilla.

Darwin has a practical supporter of his theory in the shape of the first gorilla ever tamed and now in London. A small party dined with him not long ago, and we are told that Monsieur Gorilla behaved like any courteous diner-out, except that his conversation was not brilliant, and that at one point in the meal he calmly extended his paw and removed from his neighbor's plate to his own some pretty tiny knickshaws, which particularly pleased him. He drank claret with his steak, lounged in his chair between the courses, and cracked his walnuts and took his after dinner glass of port with the most graceful ease. He is very particular in his food, and always takes hot rum and water, sweetened with honey, before retiring. Darwin ought to be a happy man.

☞ It begins to look as though HOFFMAN and SEYMOUR had fixed things—HOFFMAN for Senator and SEYMOUR for President.

☞ It is announced that the President will probably recommend the resumption of specie payment in 1876.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

$60 to 90 a *week* and expenses to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Samples free. C. M. Linington & Bro., New York or Chicago.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH.—Agents wanted. Ten best selling articles in the world. Sample free. Address J. BRADSON, Detroit, Michigan.

$100 to 200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our *Indestructible White Wire Clothes Lines*. Sample free. Address the *Hudson Wire Mills*, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES AT HOME
And Men who have other business, wanted as agents. Novel plans, pleasant work, good pay. Send 3-cent stamp for particulars. THE GRAPHIC COMPANY, 394 Park Place, New York

Work for all At home, male or female: $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich st., N. Y.

CANVASSERS POSITIVELY make enough from now till January to keep them a year. Entirely new features. Immense success. Be quick. Send for valuable specimens (free) to T. E. MOORE, Publisher, No. 11 Dey Street, New York.

One agent sold in one month 501 copies of the
LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE,
which untold the *thrilling experiences* of a *veritable* Hero, and the *curiosities* of a *wonderful* country. More agents wanted. For full particulars address Hubbard Bros., 141 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

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Grand Bible and Popular Subscription Book Combinations, Map, Chart and Frame Combination.
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Farm Garden and House.

Farm Life in Germany.

In a recent issue of the *Evangelist* a correspondent gives an interesting description of farm life in Germany, which by the contrast it furnishes, with the life and surroundings of the agricultural population of our own country, accounts pretty plainly for the immigration of German farmers and their families to the United States. We make room for a single extract:

As we proceed on our way we pass through several villages, in which the houses are pretty close together, in no way resembling the bright, neat farm houses of our New England States. Here the buildings consist of a frame skeleton filled in with brick or clay, and generally whitewashed. The other ones have thatched roofs, with a rich growth of beautiful moss upon them, and often a stork's nest at the gable end, which the peasant considers as a sign of good luck. When spring comes, and all nature begins to show signs of a new life, the children anxiously watch the return of the stork, who has spent the winter under a summer's sky. The more modern houses are covered with red tile, but even they have in front of them the disgusting manure heap, suggesting bad drainage and disease.

Over the front door, which is large enough to admit entrance to a loaded wagon, is carved in large letters the name of the owner of the house, his wife's, and some appropriate verse from the Bible. The spacious hall with its hard trodden clay floor, forms the main part of the house, while from it right and left lead the doors in to the stables. At the end we find a small sitting-room, with low ceiling and projecting beams, and the fine floor covered with white sand. Narrow wooden benches are stationary against the walls, a deal table stands in the centre, and a few wooden chairs, and perhaps an old clock in the corner, completes the furniture of the modest aparument. The bedrooms and kitchen are adjoining, and in the former the mountainous feather beds under which the people sleep summer and winter, attract our attention, as also the small windows, which allow of but scanty ventilation. There is no sign of book or newspaper, or anything that indicates taste or education. It is a life of toil which the poor peasant leads, relieved by very few pleasures, and which in no way compares with that of our commonest laborer in the country.

Land here barely yields three per cent., and while in our Eastern and Middle States every village can boast of a paper, an occasional public lecture or concert, there is nothing here to change the dull monotony of daily drudgery. The men are drafted into the army for three years of their life, which, though it relieves them of their awkward, clumsy ways and revives the rudiments of their learning, makes labor very scarce, and is the cause that so many women have to do hard field work, and appear more ignorant than the men.

Be Economical and Complain Not.

The farmers complain of too many middlemen, too much taxation, too high rates of interest, too much political corruption, too high prices for manufactured goods, too high freights. The universal cry from all the blood-suckers is, "Be more economical. You are extravagant in your way of living. You ride in too fine carriages; your father before you, and before all that outcry was made, was content to use for mill and for meeting, the old farm wagon. You purchase too many silk dresses and ribbons; you send your sons and daughters to high schools and academies; you buy them buggies, pianos and costly books and periodicals. You purchase too much modern machinery, and worst of all, you let it go to ruin in your fields, instead of housing and caring for it. You spend too much time in talking over grievances, attending the Grange or Club, and you squander too much money in supporting these new-fangled and mischievous societies. Attend strictly to your own business and you will be well enough off. Let politics alone and vote the straight tickets that are prepared for you in high places." And after these wise assertions the middle man seats himself down where he is not needed, and subsists from other men's toil, the tax eater puts his wits to work to invent some new device for getting another turn to the screw; the usurer adds another per cent. to his reckoning and proceeds to foreclose upon some "improvident" man's farm; the political corruptionist prepares to plunder and bribe; the manufacturers meet and declare prices of goods too low, and of raw material too high, and up go the goods; the railroad officials pool their earnings, combine their roads, raise the salaries of their officers, and the whole batch put on fine clothes, live luxuriously, send their families abroad, frequent watering places and dissipate *ad libitum*, while they cut down the wages of clerks and laborers, and give largely and openly to charities and for missionary work in Patagonia. O! yes, farmers, you are thinking, talking and resolving altogether too much—for the comfort of capital and the welfare of politicians! Why can't you stop awhile and attend to your own business? Work and be economical and you will find content and happiness! As it is, you are rendering yourselves miserable! Your complaints are unreasonable and your aspirations are revolutionary!—*Prairie Farmer.*

Spontaneous Combustion in Hay.

There are doubtless many farmers who have experienced sudden and destructive conflagrations in their hay lofts, which could not be ascribed to any exterior agency. Barns have been known to burst into flame, almost without warning, save perhaps a significant odor, for a few days previously, around the places where the hay was stored, and a summer's harvest is swept away in as many minutes as it has taken days to gather it. Those unexpected conflagrations are generally accredited to tramps who have made the hay loft their sleeping resort, but it is now asserted that such calamities are frequently due to the spontaneous combustion of the hay, a circumstance theoretically quite possible, but rarely considered. Abbe Moigno, in *Les Mondes*, gives the following as the theory of the phenomenon: Hay, when piled damp and in large masses, ferments and turns dark. In decomposing, sufficient heat is developed to be insupportable when the hand is thrust into the mass, and vapors begin to be emitted. When the water is entirely evaporated, the decomposition continues, and the hay becomes carbonized little by little; and then the charred portion, like peat, peat cinders mixed with charcoal, sulphurous pyrites and lignite, etc., becomes a kind of pyrophorous, by virtue of its great porosity and of the large quantity of matter exposed to high oxidation. Under the influence of air in large amount, this charcoal becomes concentrated on the surface to such a degree that the mass reaches a temperature which results in its bursting into flames.

The preventives for the danger are care that the hay in the lofts is kept perfectly dry, that it is well packed, and that it is stored in small heaps rather than in large masses.

Marketing Cattle.

There has one time or another been a great deal of both humane and common sense, and sound business principle violated in the treatment of cattle, from the time they leave the country to be sent to market, until they are disposed of. Sometimes they have been treated to an excessively large feed of corn, so as to beat them up and make them drink water excessively, thus giving the seller good weights when the animals are sold. Sometimes they have been well salted for the purpose of stimulating the drinking process. Sometimes cattle have arrived at our yards after a good long run on the cars, and have been ordered off from water and kept on dry hay, and sometimes corn, until Monday morning, when they are expected to drink an amount of water that will weigh at least 50 or 60 pounds per head against the buyer. Quite a number of cattle, one time or another, that have been thus treated, have died in the yards, or before they reach the eastern market after being shipped from here. All abuses of this kind need reformation, for the very good reason that it is both inhuman and impolite to treat dumb animals in this way. Honesty is the best policy; every good cattle buyer knows at a glance just the condition that cattle are in for weighing, and he will always make his price accordingly, so that in nine cases out of ten, while the owner of cattle treated in the manner referred to, may congratulate himself on having gained 50 to 60 pounds per head in the weight of his lot, the buyer has really taken the difference off in the price he has given, just as he ought to do in every case of the kind. Cattle should always be fed regularly and fairly from the time they leave the country until they are slaughtered for consumption. Humane principles require this policy on the part of the owners, and it is requisite for keeping the meat of animals in perfect health and in its normal juicy condition for human food.—*Drovers' Journal, Chicago.*

Why Wet Land should be Drained.

Free access of atmospheric air to every part of the soil is of the utmost importance. The air assists the various processes of decomposition by which dead animal and vegetable matter is made to yield products of the highest value as elements of the food of plants. If the soil is full of water, of course the air can not get into the soil to perform this office. Hence, drains by drawing off the water beneath, give the air free admission to the soil, and each shower of rain, by displacing the air already present, and then falling through the soil running away in the drains, renewing the supply of fresh air. In this way drains are of the greatest benefit. Drains actually diminish the loss of plant food by washing away. Stagnant water is injurious to the roots of plants. They will not grow in it. Draining removes this, and hence the plants send down their roots deeper. Consequently the capability of absorbing nourishments is greatly increased. It is this increased depths of the roots in well drained soil which render the crops growing on them less liable to suffer from drouth than those on imperfectly drained land.

Although rain, washing the surface and running off by open channels, may and does dissolve and wash away a considerable quantity of nutritive matter, the water which sinks into the land carries these nutritive substances deeper down into the soil and deposits them in the lower portions where the roots of the plants are to be found, and where these roots can seize and absorb these soluble matters. Draining causes the rain to pass through a considerable thickness of soil before it runs off, and hence it causes less loss of nutritive matter than is occasioned by rain washing the soil as it does in undrained lands, carrying off to the streams and rivers much of the valuable nutritive matter that abounds on the surface.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Fall Ploughing.

In the days of our boyhood, fall-ploughing—even earlier, August ploughing of oat stubble, was almost universally practiced, in order to cover the oats that shelled off in harvesting, thus securing good fall-feed for cows. According to our observation, this practice is not so common now as then. Why, we would ask? For, doubtless, we have readers now, who formerly practiced this, and perhaps some that do so now. We should like to hear from such on this mooted question of fall ploughing.

Another advantage of fall ploughing as formerly claimed, was, that it caused the weed seeds of annual plants suffered to ripen to vegetate, and thus destroy the productive crop for another season.

A third reason we heard for fall-ploughing, late, was, that it exposed worms to being chilled, and thus they were destroyed, that otherwise might winter and be ready to feed on the tender plants of the growing crop the following season. What have our farm readers to say to, or of, these remarks, drawn from the practice of our fathers and grandfathers, as cited and stated above? We hope to hear from some of them. What say our Jaffrey, Rome, Wilmington, Shelburne Falls, Attleboro, and other correspondents, who have seen half a century and more of life's experience and observations? We trust we shall hear from all on this interesting and important subject.

French Farmers.

Recent statistics show that the whole number of farmers in France is 7,883,259, of whom 5,875,945 are land proprietors. Of the non-proprietors, 386,583 farm rented land, 201,527 farm lands for a share of the produce, and 869,254 are day laborers. The land proprietors constitute one seventh of the entire population, and 80 per cent. of the entire agricultural adult male population. These figures are suggestive and significant, because they explain, in a large measure, the intense loyalty of the French people, under whatever form of administration they may chance to be, and their wonderful power of recuperation, after great disaster. It is because the land is so generally divided that almost every man has a home of his own to defend, that the French people rally with such promptness to the defence of the nation; and it is due to the same reason that they have been able to pay the enormous penalty imposed upon them by Germany, and to recover, to so great a degree, their former prosperity. Let a people be attached to the soil, with every man with a patch of his own to look out for and protect, and they will be content and patriotic; but divide the land among a few wealthy proprietors, and hold out no hope of acquiring homes to the lower classes, and they will always be restless, turbulent and dangerous.

The French Vintage.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, the yield of the French vineyards is so large this year as to amply compensate for the poor crop last year. The prosperity of millions of people is dependent upon the success of the vintage. The number of proprietors of vineyards is set down by the census as upward of 2,000,000, and more than 4½ per cent. of the whole surface of France is covered with vines. There are but ten departments which produce no wine, and the average total yield is 1,166,000,000 gallons. In the vineyards of Bordeaux the yield surpasses the most sanguine expectations, and has even embarrassed the wine growers, whose supply of casks proved insufficient. The quality is very good, and in spite of the large supply prices are rising in the Bordeaux markets in consequence of large purchases in England and Holland. In Burgundy high class wines are abundant and of fine quality, while second class wines are scarce, the common vines having been destroyed by hail and frost. No figures are at hand in regard to the yield in the Champagne district, but there is no indication that the vine growers there have been any less fortunate than those of Bordeaux and Burgundy.

Political News.

At Little Rock, Nov. 30th, a resolution was introduced in the House, to take a recess from the 10th of December to the first Monday in January. There was considerable opposition to it. It is doubtful if it will pass.

Gov. Garland, of Arkansas, in a reply to a telegram from his counsel at Washington, says: "I am not concentrating troops to defy the President or Congress, as has been charged, nor for any other purpose. I am not concentrating troops at all, there being peace and quietness throughout the State."

At Richmond, Nov. 30th, in the U. S. Court, Judges Bond and Hughes, the sitting Judges, announced that they disagreed in the Petersburg election cases, and would certify them up to the Supreme Court of the United States. These are the cases of eight Judges and three registrars of election, indicated under the enforcement act for obstructing and preventing colored men from voting at the municipal election in May last.

A large meeting was held in Edgefield, S. C., Nov. 30th, at which indignation was expressed at the charges against the white people and arbitrary arrests of citizens. The speaker said the charges of outrages in Edgefield county were without foundation, and that more intimidation had been practiced by the colored than by the white people. A committee was appointed to report at a meeting next Monday, the facts in regard to the intimidation on election day by the Radical party.

At Concord, N. H., Dec. 1, a meeting of the Republican State Committee was held. It was decided to fix the Republican Convention at a later date than the Democratic, thus reversing the order of things. The State Convention for the nomination of Governor and Railroad Commissioners will be held in Concord on the 12th of January. General Hutchins spoke at length. He believed the party from all obligations of renominating him for Governor, and recommended that the strongest man be selected.

Railway News.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 30, in the Supreme Court, in the case of John C. Angell vs. the Erie Railroad Company, Judge Wetherbrook issued an order requiring defendants to show cause at a special term of the Court, December 2, why a receiver should not be appointed to hold certificates of 5,000 shares of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad Company, also bonds and coupons belonging thereto issued under or secured by a mortgage made by the Erie Company; also bonds and coupons issued under a mortgage by the Buffalo, New York & Erie Company, and in the control of defendants or their agents; also all stock which the Erie holds in the coal companies, and all other products of $1,000,000, which defendant expended in the purchase of coal lands. Defendants are also required to show cause at the same time why they should not be restrained from negotiating or making use of any bonds, coupons, or securing payment of bonds or coupons, or interest specified by complaint, or executing any scheme for the purchase of coal lands, etc. Meantime the defendants are restrained from using the properties mentioned.

A Pittsburg dispatch of Nov. 30th, says: The argument in the injunction to restrain the Conduit Pipe Line Company from running their pipes under the West Pennsylvania Railroad track at Power's Run comes up to-morrow. It is believed that if the injunction is refused, the Railroad Company will take it upon themselves to remove pipes, in which case a collision is likely to occur between the forces of the Railroad and Pipe Line Companies. The Railroad Company, for some time back, has been trying to prevent the pipes from being laid under or over their track, but early Saturday morning a large force of men gathered and the pipes were laid in the bed of Power's Run and the track. The Conduit Company are enlisting men to-night, some 300 being already enrolled, and propose to send them to Power's Run early in the morning to protect their pipes by force in case of an attempt to remove them.

At Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, the American Chesp Transportation Convention met at 10 o'clock in the morning. President Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in the Chair. Hon. A. M. Kiely, Mayor of Richmond, made an eloquent address of welcome, which was very happily responded to by the President. A Committee on Credentia's was appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M. About 75 delegates were present and more are expected.

In the afternoon, F. B. Thurber, of New York, read an able report on transfer, in which he sketched the history of Railroads, discussed their relations to the people, showed the evils of their construction and management, and pointed out remedies, which were in general Railroad laws and the control of through lines by the General Government. He discussed the relative merits of Canals and trans-continental Railroads, and argued in favor of the latter. The report was referred to a Committee of one from each State represented.

A Committee was appointed on Resolutions and Reports, as follows:

On Resolutions—John Quincy, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Hill, of New York; N. D. Ingersoll, of Colorado; General T. L. Rosser, of Minnesota; F. B. Davidson, of Missouri, General A. S. Pratt, of Ohio; Colonel C. S. Carrington, of Virginia; M. F. Maury, of West Virginia; Colonel J. W. Trobel, of Georgia; William Johnson, of North Carolina; Wm. L. Moody, of Texas; Lyman Bridges, of Illinois; Colonel Wyatt Ackin of South Carolina, Wm. Maxwell, of Tennessee; Wm. Kaiser, of Maryland; and Colonel R. M. Luther, of Iowa.

On Reports—Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; N. B. Thurber, of New York; N. D. Ingersoll, of Colorado; General Rosser, of Minnesota; F. G. Conant, of Missouri; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; M. F. Maury, of West Virginia; E. M. Rucker, of Georgia; A. Graves, of North Carolina; W. L. Moody, of Texas; James L. Allen, of Illinois; Col. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; Wm. Potter, of Iowa; Wm. Maxwell, of Tennessee; Odon Bowie, of Missouri.

The Knights Templar.

At New Orleans, Dec. 1, the nineteenth annual conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States was begun.

The proceedings opened by a large and brilliant procession escorting the officers of the Grand Encampment from their quarters at the St. Charles Hotel, through the principal streets to Masonic Hall, where an eloquent address of welcome was delivered by M. W. Michael E. Girard, Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana, and a fitting response was made in behalf of the Grand Encampment, by V. E. Sir James H. Hopkins, its Deputy Grand Commander.

The triennial conclave was then formally opened, and upon the examination of credentials it was found that every state subordinate is fully represented. The Grand Master, M. E. Sir John Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, then delivered his official message, covering his transactions for the past three years, a lengthy document, and of great interest to the order.

The Emperor William has received a present of a sculptured table, designed by the artist Oppenhirn, and made out of the trunk of the tree under which Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia received his death wound at the battle of Saalfeld.

The French and German Losses in the Late War.

M. Chenu, Medical Inspector General of the French Army, reports the losses sustained by the French in the war with Germany to have been as follows: Killed, disappeared, or died of wounds and diseases, 138,871; wounded by the enemy's fire, 143,000; men disabled by marching, 11,421; 11,914 missing are treated as dead. These figures include 2,281 officers killed or who died of wounds and disease and 96 missing, with 17,240 prisoners who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland, and 124 in Belgium. While 17,240 deaths, then, occurred in captivity, only 1,220 soldiers were killed at Gravelotte, the bloodiest battle of the war. The German losses were: killed or died of wounds and disease, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 4,000; wounded, 127,867. To these have to be added 1,795 killed, 6,000 wounded, and 1,559 missing in skirmishes, patrols, and slight engagements. The Germans had 44,000 deaths, the French 138,871; the Germans 127,000 wounded, the French 143,000. The French had 11,421 men disabled by *plaies de marche*—that is through defective socks, boots, and gaiters, while the Germans suffered but little from this cause. M. Chenu shows that in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the last war, disease was more fatal than the sword, this being partly attributable to commissariat, outfit, and hospital shortcomings.

The Effects of a Sunbeam.

If the curious things in science were communicated rather than the materialistic, as presented by Professor Tyndall and others, both profit and great pleasure would be the result. Take in its contrast the effects of a sunbeam for example, and one sees the grand result of the most gentle and powerful, and yet variable and versatile, forces. As painted by an artist pen, we see that the most delicate slip of gold leaf, exposed as a target to the sun's shafts, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's faintest breath would set it in tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye—though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, blesses the useful light. Yet a few of those rays, insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia tubular bridge, will compel the closely knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would a straw. The play of those beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists whole rivers from their beds only to drop them again in snow upon the plants. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and it desolates a whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful and so unpretentious a manner.

The Sault Canal.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The work of deepening and widening the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is progressing as finely as circumstances will permit. It is estimated that three years and another appropriation of $400,000 will yet be consumed in its completion. If $500,000 should be appropriated this sum will also be used, the extra amount in putting on the finishing touches probably. Since 1871 there has been expended in widening and deepening the canal, in pier work, and in work for the lock-pit, placing lumber on the ground, etc., $450,000. In this work is included that of changing 3,500 feet of the old canal. And in concreting 2,000 feet of the completed canal there has been expended $250,000. Messrs. Boyle & Roach, the contractors, since 1873 have completed all the work designed for them, and since September 20, of the present year, C. Barker & Son have been at work in this capacity. At the southerly end of the canal there will be two locks, the old one and a new one, and either can be used as occasion may require. The old lock has two lifts, and the new one will have but one.

Animals Knowing When Sunday Comes.

A friend of mine has a dog which always runs with the wagon. On week days the wagon turns to the right from the gate and goes down to the factory. On Sunday it turns to the left and goes to church. The dog runs ahead. On Sunday he turns to the left, and no intimation is given. Six days the sagacious animal runs on in advance towards the factory. Even the horse understands the days as well as the way to church. No one who has spent a week day at Venice will have failed to have seen the pigeons fed at the hour of noon. Far more than one hundred of these little animals have come at noon for their food. They never mistake the hour. They never come at 10 or 11. When the bell of St. Mark's begins to clang out the hour of noon, not a bird could be seen. Before the bell ceases the air will be black, and doves by the hundred fly to the windows. On Sunday no grain is given. The old bell jars out 12 o'clock, but no birds appear. They can count; they know when Sunday comes.—*"Burleigh's Letter.*

God Help the Poor.

Rochester Dem.-Chron.

The New York papers make gloomy predictions for the poor during the coming winter, anticipating that it is certain to be one of much greater hardship and destitution than was the last. It is estimated that the actual number out of work can not be less than 50,000 or 60,000. The general dullness in trade and the stagnation of building interests, in which 15,000 skilled artisans are interested, to say nothing of the day laborers who depend upon it for bread, are marked features of the hour. What is affirmed in New York, is true of the smaller cities to a lesser extent. God save the poor during the season of ice and snow, and endow us with the fullest measure of charity to relieve their sufferings and mitigate their sorrows!

An Ancient Chip.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, Professor H. A. Nicholson exhibited and described a silicified chip of wood from the Rocky Mountains. At the Brighton meeting, the same specimen was shown, the opinion then being that its woodlike appearance was due to mineral structure; that it was, in fact, merely a specimen of the hornblendic mineral known as rockwood. Subsequent examination has shown conclusively that it is a genuine chip of wood, silicified. The age of the chip and the circumstances of its production were thought to present many points of interest, the accepted conclusion being that it is a pre-historic relic, produced by the stroke of a copper ax, such as the mound builders used to hammer out of native copper.

The Salt Beds of Lake Huron.

The salt beds discovered on the Canadian shores of Lake Huron, several years since, are now turning out salt of superior qualities, and in such quantities that the Western markets are being supplied with their product because of its superiority over our native salt. These beds are inexhaustible, and at the depth of 1,000 feet, to which the Godfich Company have sunk their shaft, the purest rock salt is found, apparently forming what it is conjectured was once the bed of an ancient sea, the waters of which were evaporated by intense heat. Brine is also obtained from this source of full strength and in any quantity.

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Two Villages—"Duet"—James G. Clark.
Tender and True—Song and Chorus—James G. Clark.
Little Bright Eyes come and meet me—Song and Chorus—Shattuck.
Chestnutting together (Picture Title)—Song and Chorus—C. A. Bidwell.
Breanna—Song and Duet—James G. Clark.
Answer to "Birdie tell Winnie I'm Waiting"—Howard.
Or any five pieces of the above music and the BLADE for $5.25.

LIST NO 3—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.15

Mollie Darling—Song—Will Hays.
Mollie's Answer—Song—Will Hays.
Twilight in the Park—Song—Brockway.
Out of Work—Song—Macy.
Beautiful Girl of Kildare—Song—Lavallee.
Bessie Who Lives in the Glade—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Whisper, Thou Art Mine Love—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Bessie Aileen—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Leonore—Song, "Picture Title"—G. W. Persley.
Courting Through the Meadow Bars—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Kiss, but Never Tell—Companion Song, by F. Howard, handsome picture title.
Wandering Home—Song and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Passing Away—Duet and Chorus—Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Katie, the Rose of the Dell—Song, Picture Title—F. H. Smith.
Sometime—Very Popular Song, with Picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
It is Better Farther on—Very Popular Song, with picture Title, by A. J. Abbey.
Waiting For Pixie—Song and Chorus, (reply to Belle Mahoney) by C. T. Dondore.
Out in the Starlight, (beautiful Serenade) with Chorus, "Picture Title."

LIST NO. 4—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.25.

Hundred Fathoms Deep—(Deep Bass Song)—Shattuck.
River of Beauty—Quartette—Rosenerans.
Grape Vine Swing in the Dell—Picture Title—Howard.
Or all three of these pieces and the BLADE $3.25.

LIST NO. 5—VOCAL.

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.35:

Glide Gently Glide—Quartette—C. H. Carroll.
Waiting—Song—Millard.
Watching—Song—Millard.
Darling—Song—Millard.
Or the Four pieces and BLADE for $4.00.

INSTRUMENTAL.

LIST NO. 1.

(Choice Teaching Pieces.)

The BLADE and any piece of music in this list for $2.00.

Mountain Gleam—Schott
Linden N. S.
Clover Nook—Polka
Jolly Friend—Polka
Lake Side—Polka
Forest Retreat—March
} Pleasant Hours set by Frank M. Davis.

Cowslip—Galop
Arcadie—Waltz
Lady Slipper—Polka
Blue Violet—Schott
Meadow Pink—Galop
King's Cup—Waltz
Florence—Polka
} Forest Flowers set by Will H. Smith.

Any five pieces of above music and BLADE one year, $3.00.

LIST NO. 2.

The BLADE and any piece of music on this list for $2.10.

Croquet Schott, arranged for four hands, by Frank M. Davis.
Bay View Polka, beautiful picture title, by L. Mathias.
Tranquil, by Schuman.
On the Beautiful Rhine—Waltzes—Kela Bela.
Any three pieces of above music and Blade, one year, $2.80.

LIST NO. 3.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.15:

Vienna Bloods Waltz—by Strauss.
Southern Life Galop—Cassidy.
Holiday Mazurka—H. O. Pond.
Delta Opinion—Polka—Harry D. Hue.
Moo, 'Lot Wha, } Two Japanese and Chinese
He 'Ya Tan, } Melodies for Piano by E. Mack.
Little Wanderer—Millard.
Shepherds Morning Song—Instrumental—Rissé.
Any three pieces of the above and Blade, one year, $3.00.

LIST NO 4.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.25:

Tripping Through the Meadow—Polka—by Wilcox.
Shepherd Boy—Instrumental—Wilcox.
Yosemite Waltzes—by J. G. Dennett, (Picture of Yosemite Valley).
All three pieces and BLADE, 1 year, $3.50.

LIST NO 5.

The BLADE and any piece of Music in this list for $2.75:

Lovely, with Brilliant variations—by J. Emil Rosey.
Silvery Waves—Instrumental—Wyman.
Dance of the Haymakers—Wilcox.
Blue Danube—Waltzes—Strauss.
Thousand and One Nights—Waltz—Strauss.
Any two of the above pieces and Blade, 1 year, $3.00.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $2.80.
Mocking Bird—Variations—Richman.

The BLADE and this piece of Music for $3.75.
Last Hope—Instrumental—Gottschalk.

Persons ordering Music from these lists will please be particular and give list and Number, and say whether Vocal or Instrumental.

The above prices include postage, which is prepaid in all cases.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

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WALTHAM.

The past twelve months at the Waltham Watch Factory have been the busiest in the Company's history. Several wholly new stem-winding watches have been produced, and great improvements have been effected in the manufacture of all variety of their standard watches, until now they include every size in both key and stem-winding, that can be desired, of every quality and of every price. At the same time new inventions in machinery, and other large economies, have cheapened the cost, so that at present it is not too much to claim that the Waltham Watches are the best and cheapest watches in the world. These claims are, in fact, almost everywhere admitted. In this country it is a matter of fact that hardly any fine American watches are sold but those of the Waltham make, while orders are now regularly received from England, Australia, and the British Possessions generally, and foreign countries are abandoning the hand made productions of Switzerland and England, and eagerly adopting American machine made Waltham watches in their place.

Buyers of silver watches should be careful to observe the stamp of the Company on the case, as well as on the movement, as the Waltham Watch movements are frequently put into cases which are inferior both in quality of metal and workmanship.

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One box of Cary's Instant Ink Powder will make a pint of Best Black Ink in five minutes. $1.25 per doz.; $1.35 by mail. H. G. O. CARY, Zanesville, Ohio.

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DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to DR. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York.

PURPESINOE strengthens, enlarges and develops any part of the body. $1. Nervous Debility Pills $1. Invigorative Pills, $1. All post-paid. Dr. Van Holm, 116 Hurst, Boston, Mass.

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Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos. DR

President's Message.

(Continued from first Page.)

the proper authorities in its punishment, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and the sooner we would have that place which would leave the States free indeed, to regulate their own domestic affairs. I believe, on the part of our citizens of the Southern States, the better part of them, there is a

DISPOSITION TO BE LAW ABIDING,

and to do no violence either to individuals or the laws existing, but they do not do right in ignoring the existence of violence and bloodshed in resistence to constituted authority. I sympathize with their postrate condition, and would do all in my power to relieve them, acknowledging that in some instances they have had most trying governments to live under, and very oppressive ones in the way of taxation for nominal improvements, not giving benefits equal to the hardships imposed; but can they proclaim themselves entirely censurable for this condition, they cannot. Violence has been rampant in some localities, and has further been justified or defended by those who could have prevented it. The theory is raised that there is to be no further interference on the part of the General Government to protect citizens within a State where the State authorities fail to give protection. This is a great mistake. While I remain executive, all the laws of Congress and the provisions of the Constitution, including the amendments added thereto, will be enforced with rigor, with but regret that they should have added one jot or title to the Executive duties and powers. Let there be fairness in the discussion of Southern questions among the adherents of both or all political parties, giving honest and truthful reports of occurrences, condemning the wrong and upholding the right, and soon all will be well. Under the existing conditions, the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows his friends are of that party. Many a good citizen votes the opposite, not because he agrees with the great principle at stake which separate parties, but because generally he is opposed to negro rule. This is most delusive. Treat the negro as a citizen and voter, as he is and must remain, and soon parties will be divided, not on the color line, but on principles. Then we shall have no complaint of sectional interferences.

THE REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

contains valuable recommendations relating to the administration of justice in the courts of the United States, to which I invite your attention. I respectfully suggest to Congress the propriety of increasing the number of judicial districts in the United States to eleven, the present number being nine, and the creation of two additional judgeships. The territory to be traversed by the Circuit Judges is so great and the business of the Court so steadily increasing, that it is growing more and more impossible for them to keep up with the business requiring their attention. Whether this would involve the necessity of adding two more Justices of the Supreme Court to the present number, I submit to the judgment of Congress.

The attention of Congress is invited to the

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

and to the legislation asked for by him. The domestic interests of the people are more intimately connected with this Department than with either of the other Departments of the Government. Duties have been added from time to time until they have become so onorous that without the most perfect order it will be impossible for any Secretary of the Interior to keep trace of all official transactions having his sanction and done in his name, and for which he is held personally responsible. The policy adopted for the management of Indian affairs, known as the Peace Policy has been adhered to with most beneficial results, and it is hoped that a few years more will save the frontier from depredations of the Indians.

I commend the recommendation of the Secretary for the extension of the homestead laws to the Indians, and for some sort of territorial government for the Indian Territory. A great many of the Indians occupying this territory we believed to be incapable of maintaining their rights against the more civilized and enlighted man. Any territorial form of government given them, therefore, should protect them in their homes and property for a period of at least twenty years, and before its final adoption, should be ratified by a majority of those affected.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, herewith attached gives much interesting statistical information, which I abstain from giving in abstract, but refer you to the report itself.

PENSIONS.

The act of Congress providing for the oath which pensioners must subscribe before drawing their pensions, cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812 residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of person whose names would be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in defense of the whole country.

CENTENNIAL.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture herewith submitted, contains suggestions of much interest to the general public, and refers to the approaching Centennial, and the part his department is ready to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having this exposition a success, and to commend to Congress action as will secure a greater general interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it. It may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

The rules adopted to improve the

CIVIL SERVICE

of the Government have been adhered to as closely as has been practicable, with the opposition with which they meet. The effect, I believe, has been essential on the whole, and has tended to the elevation of the service, but it is impracticable to maintain them without direct and positive support from Congress. Generally, the support which this reform receives is from those who give it their support only to find fault when the rules are apparently departed from. Removals from office without preferring charges against the parties removed, are frequently cited as departures from the rules adopted, and the intention of those against whom charges are made by irresponsible persons and without good grounds, is also often condemned as a violation of them. Under these circumstances, I announce that if Congress adjourns without positive legislation on the subject, I will regard such action as a disapproval of the system, and will abandon it. Except so far as to require examinations for certain appointees, to determine their fitness, competitive examinations will be abandoned.

The gentlemen who have given their services, without compensation, as members of the Board to devise rules and regulations for the government of the civil service of the country, have shown much zeal and earnestness in their work, and to them, as well as to myself, it will be a source of mortification if it is to be thrown away. But I repeat that it is impossible to carry this system to a successful issue without general approval and assistance, and positive law to support it. I have stated that the elements of the property to the Nation's Capital, labor skilled and unskilled, and products of the soil, still remain with us. To direct the employment of these, is a problem deserving the most serious attention of Congress. If employment can be given to all labor offering itself, I have expressed the opinion, and repeat it, that the first requisite to the accomplishment of this end, is the substitution of a sound currency in place of one of a fluctuating value. This secured, there are many interests that might be fostered to the great profit of both labor and capital. How to induce capital to employ labor is the question.

The subject of

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION

has occupied the attention of Congress. New light on this question will, without doubt, be given by the committee appointed by the last Congress to investigate and report upon this subject.

A revival of

SHIP BUILDING,

and particularly of iron steamship building, is of vast importance to our national prosperity. The United States is now paying over $1,000,000 per annum for freights and passage on foreign ships, to be carried abroad and expended in the employment and support of other peoples beyond a fair percentage of what should go to foreign vessels, estimating on the tonnage and travel of each, respectively. It is to be regretted that this

DISPARITY IN THE CARRYING TRADE

exists, and to correct it I would be willing to see a great departure from the usual course of the Government in supporting what might usually be termed a private enterprise. I would not suggest as a remedy a direct subsidy to the American steamship lines, but I would suggest the direct offer of ample commensation for the carrying of the mails between Atlantic sea-board cities and the continent, on American-owned and American-built steamers, and would extend this liberality to vessels carrying the mails to South American States, and to Central America and Mexico, and would pursue the same policy from our Pacific seaports to foreign seaports, on the Pacific.

It might be demanded that vessels built for this service should come up to a standard fixed by legislation in tonnage, speed, and all other qualities looking to the possibility of the Government requiring them at some time for war purposes. The right also of taking possession of them in such emergency should be granted. I offer these suggestions believing them worthy of consideration in all seriousness affecting sections, and all interests alike. If anything better can be done to direct the country into a course of general prosperity, no one will be more ready than I to second it.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT.

Forwarded herewith will be found the report of the Commissioners appointed under an act of Congress approved June 20th, 1874, to wind up the affairs of the District Government. It will be seen from the report that the total debt of the District of Columbia, less securities on hand and available, is: Bonded debt, issued prior to July 1st, 1874, $8,883,-949.43; 3 65 bonds, act of Congress of June 20th, 1874, $2,088,168 73; certificates of the Board of Audit, $4,770,-558 45. Total, $15,742,667 62. Less special improvement assessments chargeable to private property in excess of any demand against such assessment, $1,614,-054 37; less Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bonds, $75,000.00, and Washington & Alexandria R. R. bonds, $59,000.00; in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, $1,758,054 37; leaving the actual debt, less said assets, $3,994,-613.24.

In addition to this, there are claims perfected against the Government of the District, amounting in the aggregate, reported by the Board of Audits, to $3,-147,787 48, of which the greater part will probably be rejected. This sum can with no more propriety be included in the debt of the District Government than can the thousands of claims against the General Government be included as a portion of the national debt, but the aggregate sum thus stated includes something more than the funded debt chargeable exclusively to the District of Columbia. The act of Congress of November 28th, 1874,

CONTEMPLATES AN APPORTIONMENT

between the United States Government and the District of Columbia in respect of the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 65 bonds; therefore, in comparing with precision the bonded debt of the District, the aggregate sums above stated, as respects the 3 65 bonds now issued, the outstanding certificates of the Board of Audit, and the unadjusted claims pending before that Board should be reduced to the extent of the amount to be apportioned to the United States Government in the manner indicated in the act of Congress of June 20, 1874.

I especially invite your attention to the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund relative to the ambiguity of the act of June 20, 1874, the

INTEREST ON THE DISTRICT BONDS,

and the consolidation of indebtedness to the District. I feel much indebted to the gentlemen who consented to leave their private affairs and come from a distance to attend to the business of this District, and for the able and satisfactory manner in which it has been conducted, I am sure their services will be equally appreciated by the entire country.

SANITARY CONDITION.

It will be seen from the accompanying full report of the Board of Health, that the sanitary condition of the District is very satisfactory. In my opinion, the District of Columbia should be regarded as the

GROUNDS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL,

in which the entire people are interested. I do not allude to this to urge generous appropriations to the District, but to draw the attention of Congress in framing a law for the government of the District to the magnificent scale on which the city was planned by the founders of the Government. The manner in which, for ornamental purpose, the reservations, streets and avenues were laid out, and the proportion of the property actually occupied by the General Government I think the proportion of the expenses of the Government and improvements to be borne by the General Government, the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the country, should be carefully and equitably defined.

SURVEY OF THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In accordance with section 3, of the act approved June 23d, 1874, I appointed a Board to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi River with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, &c., and in accordance with an act entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the excavation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River, subject to inundation,' I appointed a Commission of Engineers. Neither Board has yet completed its labors. When their reports are received they will be forwarded to Congress without delay.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., December 6th, 1874.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The report of the Commissioners to prepare instructions to Postmasters concerning the prepayment of newspapers and periodical postage after January 1st, sustains the recommendations of Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber as to the plan of carrying out the law in the most convenient manner. Instead of placing the stamps on seperate periodicals or papers, or on packages containing them, according to weight, the forms as already printed show a current account with publishers; and after printed matter is weighed, the requsite amount of stamps is posted in the form of a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing, the credit and receipt having corresponding numbers.

A delegation of fifteen Navajo Indians arrived here on Wednesday from New Mexico accompanied by Agent Arney. They want to exchange the northern part of the reservation for a strip of pasturage south, and also desire to present sundry grievances, including the killing of some of their tribe by miners.

The annual report of the Register of the Treasury says that the total tonnage of the country exhibits an apparent increase of 104,626 tons—5,635 in registered tonnage, and 98,991 tons in enrolled.

The annual report of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy to the Secretary of War, says that the discipline of the Academy has never been higher than to-day; and that the corps of Cadets has never reached a greater state of efficiency. The barbarous custom of "hazing" has been suppressed by the strong hand of authority, and the visitors confidently hope no future relaxation of discipline in this direction will tolerate its renewal. In the opinion of the Board, it is desirable that the laws should so far be modified as to require that candidates for admission to the Military Academy should not be younger than 18 or older than 21 years.

Supervisor Architect Mullet, in his annual report, says: "I desire once more to place on record my opinion that the eight hour law is oppressive and unjust, as well as injurious to the public service. All should be entitled to equal privileges and equal pay. Eight hours should constitute a day's work for all, or those employed and paid by the Government should be required to perform the same amount of work that is performed by other mechanics and laborers. If any plan can be devised that will extend the limitations of the eight hour law to all, I would gladly recommend it. This appears, however, impracticable, and for that reason I recommend the repeal of the eight hour law as the only means of placing the employe on public and private works on the same footing."

The Secretary of the Navy has made the following changes in the regulations of the Naval Academy: The annual examination of all the cadets will commence the 16th of June, instead of the 20th of May. The effect of this is to give the classes more time to get through the course. The Academy year will begin on the 20th of September, instead of the 1st of October. The effect of this is to shorten the practice cruise, which is considered unnecessarily long, and to give additional time to study at the Academy. The examination of candidates for admission as cadet midshipmen will take place on the 21st of June, instead of between the 5th and 15th of June, and on the 15th of September instead of between the 20th and 30th of September. The examination of candidates for admission as cadet engineers will take place on the 6th of September instead of between the 15th and 17th of September, as formerly. These changes are rendered necessary by the change in the commencement of the academic year, will facilitate the examination for admission, as there are ample facilities for conducting it in a day or two, instead of extending it over a week or ten days.

Washington dispatches foreshadow early favorable action on the House bills for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico, with the object of adding four Republican Senators and two Congressmen to the present bodies.

The President sent to the Senate Monday the nomination of Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, to be Postmaster General.

THE EAST.

Philadelphia dispatches say the failure of the sale of Forney's press to Col. McClure, was the result of a brisk cable correspondence between Forney and a number of Republican politicians of that city, the latter proffering a liberal financial support of the paper to be continued as a regular party organ. The question involved was purely political, and the funds raised to purchase the press will now be devoted to the purchase of the Industrial Age, and making it an independent daily, the first number of which will appear on January 1st.

The death of Mayor Havemeyer and the succession of Alderman Vance to the Mayoralty, removes the strongest opposition to the proposed one million dollars appropriation to the completion of the New York and Brooklyn bridge, and leaves Controller Green in the minority in the Board estimate and apportionment. The Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, vacated by Alderman Vance, will probably be filled by Alderman Richard Flanigan, a Democrat.

Proceedings have been instituted against Rev. Dr. Talmadge, of Brooklyn, by B. C. Mitchell, on a charge of slander. Mitchell was, for a number of years, a prominent member of Dr. Talmadge's Church, and was expelled on the testimony of the Pastor, who charged him with conduct unbecoming a Christian. The damages are laid at $5,000.

The first meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., was held at Philadelphia Dec 1st, when the report of the trustees was submitted. The committee have deemed it proper to revoke the order for a dividend and distribution made on the 8th of May. The precise amount of the claims of the estate cannot be definitely ascertained until a determination of the exceptions that have been taken to several larger claims.

At New York, Dec. 2, the Tweed habeas corpus case came up before Judge Barrett. The prisoner was not present because of illness, though it is stated that he was brought over from the penitentiary last night. After argument the writ was dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

The New York Times says that the figures of the Pacific Mail Company show a total loss in operating the line during the last eighteen months of $2,425,-210.85.

The case of Rev. John S. Glendenning, before the Jersey City Presbytery, accused of the seduction of Miss Mary Pomeroy, was concluded on the 23, resulting in a verdict of acquittal on all the counts.

At Concord, N. H., December 2, the Prohibition State Convention met and nominated Nathaniel White, of Concord, for Governor, David Heald, of Milford, for Railroad Commissioner, and the following for Congress: First District, Rev. A. C. Hardy, of Portsmouth; Second, J. M. Fletcher, of Nashua; Third, Edward H. Weston, of Whitefield. Resolutions were adopted, that the traffic in intoxicating drinks was one of such magnitude that its suppression is imperitive; favoring a speedy return to specie payment and insisting on the honest administration of the government, a just and equal system of taxation, the most liberal educational system and every possible encouragement to labor; urging upon the friends of prohibition to avoid all alliance or coalition with either of the old political parties, and heartily endorsing the noble women who made a crusade against that terrible trade which was carrying constant grief and shame to their homes.

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company and twelve others, have commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court to recover from the Government the amount collected from them as a revenue tax upon dividends declared upon accrued earnings. The point taken is that the law of 1860, with its subsequent amendments, is unconstitutional.

A protest against the proposed Reciprocity treaty with Canada is to be issued by the National Wool Growers Association. A document which is signed by Hon. Henry S. Randall, President, directs attention to the counsel given by Gen. Washington, to avoid political alliances in extending the commercial relations of the country, and states that the treaty admits Canadian vessels to a full enjoyment of the American coasting and lake trade, and allows them to be registered as American ships. It shows that Hon. Malcolm Cameron, of Canada, admits that the treaty will secure the highest price for everything a Canadian farmer sells, and the lowest price for everything he buys.

It states that the people of Canada now contribute about six million dollars in gold, paid for duties. The treaty would surrender this sum and add it to our overweighted industry, and make Canada a thoroughfare for smuggling for all of the world.

Every branch of industry in Canada would be stimulated at our expense, and concludes: "We insist, with full confidence of the truth of our position, that every real gain that is enumerated as secured to us by the proposed treaty, is either now ours by treaty or is freely granted as a result of policy by the Canadian authorities, and that there is no necessity of a treaty to cause Candians to allow our vessels in time of peace to pass from lake to lake through their canals upon payment of tolls, for without tolls from our vessels such canals would be of little value, and that ordinary legislation is entirely adequate to determine, and from time to time change any special relations with the people of the Dominion that grow out of the fact of two countries being so intimately connected by reason of their joining each other by a long line of boundary.

At the final conference between the iron manufacturers and puddlers, at Pittsburgh, Saturday afternoon, the proposition made by the manufacturers of $5 per ton for boiling, was rejected by the puddlers. The result is that a general suspension of the mills will take place to-day, with the exception of one or two mills, which will continue to pay the present prices, $6 per ton, until their contracts are filled. A large amount of muck bar and finished iron is held in stock by the various firms in the city, doubtless sufficient to meet the demand for some time to come. The result of a continued lock out will be somewhat discouraging, as a failure of the two parties to come to an agreement will throw out of employment about 40,000 men, and seriously affect the iron and coal mining interests of the State.

THE WEST.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The Hawaiian King will not leave for Washington till Saturday next, wishing to visit points of interest in California before going East. He also expressed a wish to witness the review of Colonel McComb's regiment, the California National Guard. At the Mechanics' Pavilion, next Friday, Governor Booth will review the troops in the presence of the King. Monday evening he inspected the Clay street chain cable Railroad, and gave a reception to the several city officials at the hotel.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the report of the Committee appointed to visit Chicago, and of improvements already made, and of those now in progress, and of assurances given said Committee by the authorities of Chicago that the recommendations of General Shaler in regard to the Department, will be carried out as soon as possible, the Companies belonging to the National Board be advised that the question of re-opening business at Chicago is referred to the several Companies, to take such action as they may individually desire, in view of the information presented by the report of said Committee.

At Ann Arbor, Dec. 3, Don J. Mozart, inventor of the Mozart watch, and for some time superintendent of the watch company which was formed in this city a few years ago, and which was afterwards removed to Rock Island, Ill., was taken to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo. For some time past he has been laboring under fits of temporary insanity, brought on it is thought by losses from the failure of the banking firm of Miller & Webster, and by the strain upon his mind made by his newly invented watch. This watch is a very curious piece of mechanism, and is so constructed as to show the quarter seconds, seconds, minutes, hours, days of the week, days of the month, any month of the year. Upon opening the case five times a day the watch wound itself. About three months ago he went East and obtained a very favorable offer from New York capitalists for his invention. He returned here and took his watch to pieces. Afterwards he was unable to replace the parts. His mind becoming continually more clouded in his anxiety about his work, his friends have thought best to place him in an asylum, and think that he will recover his mind.

At Cincinnati, Dec. 4, the Board of Councilmen adopted a resolution, instructing the Mayor to communicate with the family of the late Chief Justice Chase, requesting from them permission to remove his remains for interment there.

The telegraph offices of the Western Union Co., in San Francisco and the State Department in Washington, were put in direct communication Friday forenoon, and the following correspondence conducted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.

To the President of the United States:

Kalakana, King of the Hawaiin Islands, sends greetings to his great and good friend, the President of the United States of America. He acknowledges a generous reception, characteristic of a warm-hearted people, and will hasten to express in person those sentiments of sincere respect and lasting friendship entertained toward the President of the great nation he so worthily represents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The President of the United States extends the cordial welcome of the nation to his great and good friend, His Royal Highness, Kalakana, on his arrival within the United States, and tenders his personal congratulations on the safety of his voyage. The President anticipates with great pleasure the opportunity of a personal greeting, and assures His Highness of the sincere friendship, which in common with the people of the United States, he entertains for His Royal Highness, and hopes that his journey across the continent may be guarded by a kind Providence.

At San Francisco, Dec. 5, King Kanakaia and suite left for Washington in a special palace car. He is accompanied by Colonel Wherry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hubbard, and Lieutenant Whitney, of Benecia. Several officials and officers of the army and navy went to the ferry landing to bid farewell to His Majesty. He says his visit has been both pleasant and agreeable. The military review last night, in his presence, was a splendid affair, and attended by about four thousand spectators.

At St. Paul, Dec. 5, Attorney-General Wilson commenced a civil suit on behalf of the State, in the second District Court, against ex State Auditor Charles McIrath, for the recovery of $94,659 60 alleged by the State to have been wrongfully withheld from the State by McIrath during his term of office, extending over a period of nine years, most of the sum as alleged to have been collected from stumpage and trespassers on school lands. In excess of the amount accounted for $1,620 is alleged to have been realized for interest on certain bonds of the State of Missouri purchased with monies belonging to the permanent school fund of the State, which the defendant kept in his own possession for nearly two years, and appropriated the interest to himself. Hon. Wm. Lockern, recently Democratic candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is associated with the Attorney General in the prosecution of the suit.

The Executive Committee of the Missouri State Grange which has been in session at St. Louis for several days past, adjourned on Saturday after the transaction of considerable business appertaining to the order. They also adopted a series of resolutions approving the efforts now being made by the citizens of St. Louis to open a direct trade between the Missouri Valley States and Brazil by a steamship line from New Orleans, and ask farmers of the various States to aid in supporting the enterprise, and recommend the farmers of Missouri and other valley States to make every effort to induce shipments down the Mississippi river, instead of by rail to the East.

They also recommend to the Granges of the valley States to adopt resolutions requesting their Representatives and Senators in Congress to give such support to Capt. James B. Eads' jetty plan for the immediate improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River.

THE SOUTH.

It appears from the market review of the Courier-Journal that 190,558 hogs have been marketed there during the month just closed, and 175,548 packed, against 105,000 in November of last year. The market value of hogs packed during the month is about $3,500,900. The cash returns from the principal packing centers of the West show that a larger business has been done in Louisville than in any other city except Chicago, although last season Louisville was ranked by five other points. In addition, about 30,000 have been packed in New Albany and Jeffersonville.

At Raleigh, Dec. 1, in the State Senate a bill was introduced for the adjustment of the public debt of the State. It provides for issuing new bonds, payable at the expiration of 30 years, and bearing six per cent. interest, to be exchanged for old bonds at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the war, but under acts of the Legislature adopted before the war; 16 2-3 cents on the dollar for bonds issued during the war for internal improvements; 17½ cents on the dollar for bonds issued for funding the interest on the public debt of the State under the acts of the Legislature of 1867-68; 10 cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the war, under the ordinance of the Convention and the several acts of the Legislature, not to include special tax bonds. The bill was referred and ordered printed.

The Cotton Exchange crop report for November, issued December 2, gives the following summary, derived from 107 responses from West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Arkansas, north of the Arkansas River. Sixty-four report damage by frost, and 43 no damage. The average damage by frost is 3½ per cent.; decrease in the average, 1½ per cent. Due exertions have been made and are being made to save the crop average. The closing of the packing last year was January 14th; this year it will close about December 7th. The crop is being market unprecedently fast. The corn crop of this district is about 32 per cent. short of the average of the past two seasons. The aggregate responses does not indicate any change in the morals of the laborers The prospect is that the entire crop will be saved in better condition than ever known.

At Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 2, the first annual session of the Alabama State Grange met. W. H. Chambers presiding, Fifty counties, of 65, are represented by 100 delegates, and others are yet coming in. Each county with 12 granges or less sends one delegate, and those with more send two. All the State officers were present but one. The address of Mr Chambers was very elaborate and able. He advised prompt action on the Constitutional amendments submitted by the National Grange, and opposed the plan of representation on numerical strength, and advised the rejection of the amendment providing therefor, Secondly, that the committee memorialize Congress on the subject of the cotton tax, and the appointment one an agent in Washington to represent the interests of the planters.

At New Orleans, Dec. 2, the tax payers of the city and county met to take action with reference to the robberies by county officials and the destruction of the official books and records of the County. The meeting adjourned from the theatre to the Court House, where it assembled en masse and demanded the resignation of dishonest officials. The Sheriff and a Magistrate offered their resignations, but the others could not be found immediately. The cause of this move on the part of the tax payers, arise from the fact that the Sheriff has given no bonds and they are unwilling to pay him; $200,000 are now without a good and sufficient bond. Some of the other officials are under indictment for the fraudulent issue of warrants, embezzlement, etc. It is charged that the bondless Sheriff packs juries in their interest, and the clerk of the Court allows the abstraction and destruction of papers and records containing evidence of their guilt. Col. John D. Baird took charge of the Sheriff's office, and a guard was placed around the Court House to prevent depredation.

At Richmond, Va., December 2d, the General Assembly met. Governor Kemper submitted his annual message. He favors a refunding of the State debt in uniform obligations, payable in thirty years, bearing an annual interest of 4 per cent. sterling. A plan for providing a State currency is proposed, which the Governor believes would relieve one of the most grievous wants of the people. He renews the recommendation of his first message on the subject of immigration, and says the State should be known abroad in the matter, thereby freely giving to actual and prospective immigrants information in an authenticated form, and insuring them against all impositions, &c. He recommends stringent and effectual legislation to prevent gross inequalities in charges on some of the Railroads, especially at points where competition does not insure proper charges. He favors the completion of a central water line by the General Government, and urges the withholding no possible aid which might contribute to the consummation of that great work. The Governor makes numerous other recommendations looking to economy and the improvement of the State Government.

At New Orleans, Dec. 3, the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States elected the following officers, to serve for three years:

Grand Master—James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburgh.

Deputy Grand Master—Vincent L. Hurlbut, of Chicago.

Grand Generalissimo—Water L. Bragg, of Montgomery, Ala.

Grand Captain General—Edward T. Schultz, of Baltimore, Md.

Grand Senior Warden—Benton H Langley, of Winona, Miss.

Grand Junior Warden—Clark R Woodruff, of Louisville, Ky.

Grand Treasurer—John W. Simmons, of New York City.

Grand Recorder—Theodore S. Parvin, of Iowa City.

At New Orleans, Dec. 4, the parade of the Knights Templar was a grand affair. The buildings along the line of march were decorated with National flags and banners, and the streets crowded with spectators. The prize offered by the Louisiana Jockey Club for the best drilled and best appearing Commandery was awarded to St. Louis Commandery No. 1. In obedience to Mayor Leeds' proclamation, the City Hall was closed in honor of the visiting Sir Knights. The courts were closed, and business generally was suspended while the procession was moving. The Pickwick Club, St. Charles Hotel, and many other buildings, were brilliantly illuminated at night. Grand balls at the Exposition, Greenwold and Odd Fellows' Halls were given by the local Commanderies in honor of their visitors.

At New Orleans, Dec. 5, the Grand Encampment decided to prescribe no radical change in the uniform. The white dress, distinguished by the baldrick plume and gauntlet, now worn by the greatest number of templars, was confirmed as the regular uniform, but what is known as the black uniform, which is worn by the Knights in Rhode Island, may be worn by those having that style of dress in use. The next triennial conclave meets in Cleveland.

The St. Louis Globe has a communication from Chester, Ill., which gives an account of a little boy brought there a few days ago by two ruffianly-looking men, who, from his appearance and the story he tells of his parents, former homes, etc., is believed by the people of Chester to be the long-lost Charlie Ross. He fully answers the description of that boy. He has been taken from the men, and will be retained until parties in Philadelphia can be heard from.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

The United States steamer Monongahela has arrived in Table Bay, on her way to Crozet and Kergurlen Islands, to embark the American expeditions which went there to observe the transit of Venus. She is expected to return to the cape in January.

Twenty-one lives were lost on the Scottish coast alone, during the gale of Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 28 and 29.

The mail steamer from Cape Town, Africa, has arrived, with news that Guga Land has been annexed by the British authorities, completing the territorial connection between Cape Colony and Natal. It was believed that this acquisition would lead to the political union of the two colonies, and the representation of Natal in the Cape Parliament.

A special dispatch to the Daily News from Constantinople, states that the Grand Vizier has sued the editor of the suppressed Levant Herald for defalcation of character, and that in the event of his condemnation the Turkish Government will apply to the British Embassy for the editor's expulsion from the country.

At London, Dec. 2, the court at Gray's Inn discharged Dr. Kenneally. Lord Chancellor Cairnes has removed the name of Dr. Kenealy from the list of the Queen's counsel.

A dispatch to the Daily News from Berlin says it is reported that Great Britain has formally and finally refused to take part in the International Law Conference which Russia proposed to reopen at St. Petersburg.

Captain George I. Nares, now in command of Her Majesty's ship Challenger, has been elected to command the expedition to be fitted out by Great Britain for exploration in the Arctic region.

Queen Victoria gave audience at Windsor Castle to a deputation of citizens of France, who presented Her Majesty with four volumes of addresses, thanking the people of Great Britain for their services to the sick and wounded during the late war.

At London, Dec. 4, a special to the Times from Calcutta, says the government is satisfied that the Groalior prisoner is not Nana Sahib. The same dispatch states that Yakoob Kohn is in close confinement at Cabul.

At London, Dec. 4, Mr. Locke, Secretary of the Emma Mining Company, having refused to produce his books and papers before a special examiner, Vice Chancellor Malinson, on behalf of Mr. Askew, the petitioner for winding up the Company, ordered their production, remarking that the case was one requiring investigation, and it would be scandalous to the administration of justice, if the petitioner hat not the remedy sought; that the principles which might apply in winding up a bona fide concern, could not apply to a Company which has suddenly broken down after enormous sums have have been obtained from shareholders upon the faith of statements which, in all appearances, are utterly untrue.

The English Foreign office has a dispatch from Aden, dated Nov. 28, stating that Dr. Livingstone's journals have arrived at Zinzibar and are now in safe hands.

Scotland.

The ship joiners and ship carpenters on the Clyde have resolved not to submit to the proposed reduction of wages, and a large number have quit work.

Spain.

Intelligence has been received that the supporters of Prince Alphonso, son of ex Queen Isabella, have made overtures to Marshal Serrano, but without success. They, however, continue to be active and hopeful. A very liberal manifesto has been drawn up and circulated among members of the Royal family to secure their support before its publication, which is expected at an early day.

China.

The Chinese have agreed to everything required by Japan. They recognize and admit the justice of the Japanese course, of which they give indemnity of 500 taels, one-fifth of which is already paid, the balance to be delivered before the end of this month. They agree to keep the Formosa savages under control for the future. The Japanese will retire from the Island. There is great satisfaction in Japan over this result, but so little has the Government been influenced by pecuniary motives that they already have determined to return a part if not the whole of the indemnity. They required it only as an unmistakable acknowledgement of the propriety of their action. That in having been vindicated, they are declined to keep the money. Renewed efforts have been made to induce the Chinese to submit their quarrel with Japan to diplomatic arbitration, but the Peking Government is entirely averse to such proposals.

Five thousand Chinese troops are now in Formosa, stationed about 60 miles from the Japanese camp.

Prof. Watson, the head of the American party in Peking for the observation of the transit of Venus, discovered, Oct. 8, a new asteroid of the eleventh magnitude. A party of English astronomers arrived at Shanghai, Oct. 15, and proceeded to Chefoo.

A Mohammedan Chinese General from the distant Province of Yunun, where he served in the Imperial Army during the rebellion, is now one of the Ilons of Peking. He fought on the side of the Buddhists and Confucists against his co religionists.

Viceroy Canton died last month, having held his office 13 years. He was much respected by foreigners and regarded as among the most progressive officials.

Jotion, or Governor Chin Kiuang, died October 8. He was chiefly distinguished for his anti-foreign feeling.

The Japanese Consulate at Shanghai, received high praise from the American ship masters of the prompt and satisfactory settlement of the collision case between the Japanese steamer and ship Worcester.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Cotton is dull and declining; 14¾c for middling uplands. Flour is steady, with a very moderate inquiry; receipts 2,000 bbls; sales 11,000 bbls; $5.95@6 85 for extra state; $4 95@6 75 for round hoop Ohio. Rye Flour unchanged; $4 20@5 45. Wheat is quiet and steady; receipts 10,000 bu; sales 81,000 bu; 110¾c for No 2 Chicago; 115¾@117c for No 2 Milwaukee; 118@120c for No 1 spring; 119@120c for winter red western; 127@130c for amber do. Rye is quiet. Corn firm, with a moderate inquiry; receipts 5,000 bu; sales 58,000 bu; 95c for old western mixed, afloat; 89@90c for new do, and yell w. Barley is scarce and firmer. Oats—the prices are reported as declining; receipts 7,000 bu; sales 34,000 bu at 68@75c for red western; 69@71c for white do. Pork quiet at $20 95 for new mess. Cut Meats are quiet. Beef—western nominal. Lard is firm at 13 11 16c for steam. Butter—8@14c for State and Pennsylvania. Cheese—12½@15¾c for common to prime. Whiskey—102½c. Sugar unchanged. Eggs—30@31c for State and Pennsylvania. Petroleum—5¾c for crude and 11c for refined. Coal unchanged. Leather steady. Wool firm.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8TH.—Flour—The market has been fairly active and prices have been much lower. We quote: Fine, $3 50@4 00; Superfine, $4 00@5 00; Extra, $5 00@5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $5 50@$7 00; Rye, $5 50; Buckwheat, $7 00. Wheat—The market has been dull, and there has been quite a decline in prices, with spot Amber going at 108½c. In options seller January went at 110½c. No 2 Amber has not sold. Extra White Michigan has been inactive at 115½c. No. 1 White has been dull at 112c. No 2 White Wabash was dull at 113½c. No 1 Red Wabash was disposed of at ½c decline, 110½c. For No 2 Red Wabash 108 was paid; No 3 Red changed hands at 6. No 2 Amber 111. went at 110c The Corn market has been fairly active and there was a slight advance in prices with spot high mixed going at 71c. Options seller December went at 72c and seller January at 71½c. Old high-mixed brought 75c. Low mixed Corn was in good demand and sold at 70c: Old going at 72c. For Damaged Corn 61c was offered without securing the grain. No Grade has been very dull, there being a few sales at 68½c. White Corn has been inactive at 71c. The market for Oats has been very inactive: No 1 was held at 57c; No 2 at 56c; Michigan sold at 55c; white Oats went at 58c.

Mill Feed has been dull. We quote bran at $19 per ton; shorts $20, fine middlings at $22. Corn meal lower at $26. Chop Feed $28. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and $22 00 for heavy mess per barrel; 19c for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 14¾c for prime in bbls; 15c for prime in kegs and 14c for prime steam per lb. Beef, $10@10 for light and heavy. $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for neat and 7¾c for mutton per lb. Butter—29@30 for fresh rolls, 25@28c for fresh in kegs and 20c for common. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 65@75c; Early Rose, 50@55c, and 45c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 45c; Mercers and Carters, 50c. Eggs, 25@26c for fresh in barrels and 27@28c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 140 for large white; 150c for small white; 165c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 140c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 10@11c; dressed chickens, 8@8½c per lb; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, dressed, 7@8c per lb; quail, 100@115c per doz.; partridge, $2 20@$2 50 per doz.; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; snipe, 100, and prairie chickens, $3 50 per doz. Whisky unchanged at 94½c. Highwines, 85c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 35c; Shingles, $2 50@4 75 for sawed; shaved, $6. Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; White wood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $36@$38; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, December 5—Wheat—No 1 Milwaukee Club, 120c. Corn firm; new high mixed, 82c. Barley dull; Canada, 140c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—9:35 A. M.—Wheat—weak; No. 1, 91c; No. 2, 88½c cash; 89½c seller December; 90¾c seller January. Receipts, 103,000 bu; shipments, —— bu.

BUFFALO, Dec. 7.—Wheat inactive and heavy. Corn very dull; 5 cars at 81c for new on the